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ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP PIRATED. INDO-CHINA VESSEL SEIZED. TAKEN TO BIAS BAY AND LOOTED. OFFICERS COMPELLED TO STEER AT PISTOL POINT. CAPTAIN'S FULL STORY.

Yet another piracy, involving a British vessel has been perpetrated, the disembarkation of booty being in the vicinity of Bias Bay.

The Yatsing of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, is the latest victim. She was taken charge of by pirates who embarked as passengers at Swatow on Tuesday morning, and two hours later was completely under control from engine-room to bridge.

On reaching the pirate lair, seven Chinese passengers were taken ashore as hostages, together with a large quantity of cargo and jewellery and money gathered from passengers. All Europeans on board appear to have been treated with great consideration, the officers having lost only minor personal effects.

YATSHING'S ADVENTUROUS TRIP.

The Yatsing left Hongkong on Sunday at noon, being bound for Swatow and Shanghai. She carried a general cargo of about 560 tons and had on board three European passengers. Two of these were from Hongkong and the other from Canton. In addition to the three European passengers the Yatsing carried five Chinese as passengers.

It is learned that the passengers from Hongkong were Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brown of the Naval Yard, Mr. Meikle, a first officer of the Indo-China Navigation Company, traveling on duty, from Canton to Shanghai.

The vessel arrived at Swatow early on Monday morning, and took on additional cargo of about 1,000 tons. Passengers boarding at the port were a Japanese lady and two children, together with 150 Chinese deck passengers. It seems certain at the moment that the pirates boarded at Swatow, adopting their usual practice of boarding the ship as passengers.

The passenger embarked at Swatow, was Mrs. Bartolini, the Japanese wife of a customs official in Swatow, accompanied by her two children, Miss Valerie, aged 12 and Master Giulio, aged 10, who were being taken back to school at Shanghai.

The Yatsing left Swatow at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning and about two hours later the Second Officer, who was on the bridge at the time, heard revolver shots. The firing appeared to come from aft of the bridge.

Almost immediately eight men appeared on the bridge. They were all armed with revolvers. The arms were pressed into the Second Officer's ribs and he was told that he must obey the pirates' commands. This information was conveyed to him by signs, and it was also indicated that he must turn the vessel round.

The quartermaster was also on the bridge at the time and he was given instructions by the pirates to be conveyed to the officer on watch. The pirates took great pains to explain that Bias Bay was their destination. While some continued to guard the Second Officer, other pirates went into the chart room and searched for the ship's arms and ammunition. These were found and confiscated.

None of the shots fired appear to have been aimed with malicious intent, but only for the purpose of intimidation and the pirates were obviously pleased that no resistance was offered.

In the engine room, Mr. E. Grainger, the third engineer had relieved the Chief Engineer, Mr. A. Livingstone, shortly after 8.30 a.m. for breakfast, and should have again been relieved at 9.15 a.m., but at 9.30 a.m. pirates entered the engine room with revolvers and intimidated that the ship had been captured and the Chief Engineer had been confined to the mess room. The invaders then gave orders through one of the firemen that they desired more steam, as they

air. The room atmosphere soon became heavy with eight people confined therein and a fan was introduced by the pirates. Later the entire party, still under guard, were taken to the stateroom and later again to the saloon, where a certain amount of comfort was ensured.

Generally speaking, the effects of the officers and European passengers was not interfered with. Cigarette cases, tie pins and gold studs and links have disappeared, but these appear to have been individual pilfering by the pirate rank and file. Mrs. Brown suffered practically no loss, but an attempt was made to remove her wedding ring but this being impossible she was molested no further. Her money was left intact.

Mrs. Bartolini was not so lucky however. When first the ship was taken, she retreated to the upper deck and hid in a corner. Later a pirate came to her and politely pointed out that she was sitting in the sun and could find a more comfortable position in some other place. She stated that she preferred to remain where she was and the pirate then requested her to accompany him to her cabin, where he removed from her person, brooches and rings to the value of approximately \$250, and the gold Communion chain from the neck of Miss Valerie. The only money possessed by Mrs. Bartolini was a sum of approximately \$60 to cover expenses to and from Shanghai and this the pirates also took from her cabin. The children were not further interfered with.

Mrs. Bartolini suffered no further molestation until shortly before the vessel reached the pirate rendezvous and then her children's boxes were broken open and the contents, including school books and clothes, scattered pell-mell about the deck. Meanwhile the belongings of all Chinese passengers were ransacked and everything of value including jewellery, cash and silken clothing taken from their luggage.

Camp Beds on Bridge.
Nothing of note occurred until anchor was dropped off Sam Chau inlet in Hong Hai Bay. The master, Mr. G. H. Hodgson, was then taken up to the bridge to join the Second Officer. Then the pirates showed a little consideration. Camp beds were placed on the bridge, and the two officers were allowed to sleep. By this time it was nearly midnight.

Everything continued quiet until four a.m., the guards of course being maintained throughout the night while the vessel was lying at anchor. About four o'clock the Master and Second Officer were awakened by the pirates who pointed out that several vessels were approaching. The officers saw that the ships were not coming in their direction and assured the pirates that they would not pass close to them.

Shortly after 5.30 on Wednesday morning the anchor was taken up and the vessel moved to about a quarter of a mile from Sam Chau inlet. Three of the ship's lifeboats were then lowered, and the pirates started to transfer their booty. A large quantity of provisions had been taken on deck and these were transferred to the lowered boats. The provisions were part of the steward's stores and included large quantities of tinned fruits.

Seven Chinese Kidnapped.
Eight of the Chinese deck passengers were also ordered into the boats and Capt. Hodgson was also made to accompany the pirates to the shore. The last of the three boats left the Yatsing about nine o'clock. One returning about two hours later, bringing Capt. Hodgson and one of the Chinese passengers back to the ship.

The boats were hoisted and the Yatsing steamed out of the inlet bound for Hongkong, arriving here just before six o'clock last night.

With regard to the total booty no reliable estimate has yet been made. The cargo was untouched, except for the ten cases of provisions which were taken from the steward's lockers. There was no specie on board the vessel, but the Chinese deck passengers were robbed of all jewellery and money, while a large quantity of clothing was also taken. Over \$1,000 was taken from the quartermaster, and it may prove that the passengers lost goods to the total value of \$10,000.

(Continued on Page 14.)

POLICE SHOOT AT SMUGGLERS.

A MINIATURE BATTLE AT CANTON.

EARLY MORNING SCENE.

(A Special Correspondent.)

Canton, Aug. 31.
A battle in miniature, of fierce intensity, was enacted in Canton harbour yesterday morning when detectives and members of the water police waged war on a party of smugglers. The encounter took place in the early hours of the morning, when most of the smaller craft on the river were still inactive, and pedestrians on the bund were few, and therefore it has been difficult to ascertain the actual facts of the case. But the story as far as can be gathered is as follows:

For some time past water police have been keeping a vigilant watch on all river steamers, berthed at their respective wharves at the Bund, for the purpose of catching salt smugglers who it is said have been bringing large quantities of that commodity into Canton illicitly. On the morning in question two large sampans were seen to draw up alongside the hatchways of the s.s. Tung On, and after a short wait draw quickly away again. The police imagined these to be smugglers and gave chase and then began the battle. Shots rang out from every side, police whistles and sirens were brought into use, and for five minutes pandemonium reigned. It is stated that the smugglers realised the police fire, but after a while, realizing discretion to be the better part of valour, gave up the fight and swam to the shore, deserting their boats and any smuggled goods that may have been on board. The boats were taken over by the police but on being questioned these officials refused to state whether the capture was of value or not.

All this was topic for conversation on the wharves later in the morning, and some people imagine that the police had received information that goods, other than salt and of much more value, were being smuggled. This again is most unlikely as the smuggling of piece-goods has been on the wane for some considerable time. Owing to the heavy fines imposed on storekeepers found with smuggled goods on their premises, also the fact that business in the city is decidedly slack, the receivers of goods of this description, and also the smugglers, are "resting". Some three months ago business for them was brisk, so much so that foreign firms were complaining that they could not cope with the city merchants and their prices for piece-goods.

FOREIGN SUPPLIES OF FISH.

COMPETITION WITH HOME TRAWLING.

London, Aug. 31.
The competition of foreign trawlers with British fishermen is the subject of a report by the Economic Committee on fish.

The report gives an analysis of British fish supplies which shows that their total value in 1925 was £30,000,000. Of this sum, £19,250,000 represented British captures, and £9,750,000 worth came from the Empire, leaving £7,750,000 as the value of foreign supplies. The latter came chiefly from Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.—British Wireless.

A MEMORIAL TO DARWIN.

HIS KENTISH HOME TO BE PURCHASED.

London, Aug. 31.
Sir Arthur Keith, replying to a vote of thanks after his presidential address to the British Association, announced that the council of the Association intended to arrange for the purchase of Charles Darwin's house and its surroundings, at Bromley, Kent, for the nation, as a memorial to Darwin.—Reuter.

COLONY'S HEALTH.

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN LAST YEAR.

THE TUBERCULAR MENACE.

The Medical Report for the Colony covering last year, has been issued, and is a comprehensive review of the various departments that have to do with local public health. It is signed by the Hon. Dr. J. B. Addison, the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

It is shown that, on the whole, the Colony is not unhealthy. The death rate per 1,000 in 1926 was 14.9, being 16.01 for Chinese and 10.9 for the other nationalities.

This, however, has to be taken in conjunction with a general birth-rate given as only 4.5 per 1,000, being 4.18 in the case of the Chinese.

The Colony was free from epidemic disease during the year 1926. There were a few sporadic cases of small-pox during the first seven months of the year, the total number of cases being 49 of which only 32 were of local origin.

Plague and Cholera.

There were no cases of either plague or cholera, and the Colony must be considered very fortunate to have escaped infection with cholera which was prevalent in several of the ports with which the Colony is in communication.

Both hospital admissions and the total number of deaths from malaria show that the disease was somewhat less prevalent than during the previous year; the figures being

	1925	1926
Hospital Admissions	2,460	2,259
Deaths	702	587

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is very prevalent, and was responsible for 15.27% of the total deaths in 1926. The prospect of being able to do much to mitigate this disease in the Colony is not a bright one. It would necessitate a complete alteration of the mode of life and habits of the large majority of the population.

In connexion with the different Government hospitals, which are dealt with separately, it is interesting to observe in the Civil Hospital report that there were three fatal cases of rabies during the year.

In the maternity department of this hospital there were five cases of twins, out of 626 admissions.

The new Radiological Department was fully established during the year, and did much useful work.

Kowloon Hospital.

It is interesting to observe the work of the newly-established Kowloon Hospital during 1926.

Dr. J. T. Smalley was in charge during the year, Dr. I. Newton attended to give anaesthetic and during the last three months of the year he attended in the out patient department in the mornings.

A total of 894 patients were admitted during the year; of these 338 were of British nationality and 545 were Chinese and of this number 770 were males.

Ten patients were transferred to the Government Civil Hospital, 23 to the Kwong Wah Hospital and three to the Lunatic Asylum. Altogether 181 operations were performed under general anaesthesia in the operating theatre. Among these operations were 30 laparotomies, of which 18 were for removal of the appendix and two were gastro-enterostomies. In addition many minor operations were performed in the out patient department and in the wards.

The New Territories.

All the Police Stations were visited during the year, the most unhealthy ones such as Tsun Wan, Castle Peak, Ping Shan and Au Tau were visited frequently.

There was a diminution of 328 in the number of cases of malaria as compared with 1925.

Two reports were made on anti-malarial measures which should be carried out at Tai Po.

The general health of the European police officers and their families has been on the whole quite good.

Government Dispensary.

Dr. Newton was the medical officer in charge during the year of the Government Dispensary at Kowloon.

(Continued on Page 11.)

BRITISH ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

A NOTED AIRWOMAN ALSO PARTICIPATES.

ARCHBISHOP'S BLESSING.

London, Aug. 31.
Hundreds of spectators at Galway Bay cheered Colonel Minchin's departure from Europe on his flight to Canada, with Captain Hamilton and Princess Loewenstein-Wertheim.

The machine was seen passing Aran Islands, going towards the Atlantic.—Reuter.

A Difficult Task.

London, Aug. 31.
The British airmen, Colonel Minchin and Captain Leslie Hamilton, accompanied by Princess Loewenstein-Wertheim, left Upvorn, in Wiltshire, at half-past seven this morning, in a Fokker monoplane, the "Saint Raphael," on an attempt to fly across the Atlantic to Ottawa.

At ten minutes past twelve this afternoon, they passed over Inversin, County Galway, on the west coast of Ireland, flying at a height of 900 feet. The weather off the Irish coast was foggy at the time.

The east to west flight across the Atlantic has not yet been accomplished, and the weather conditions obviously render it more difficult and hazardous than going from west to east.

A British Princess.

Princess Loewenstein-Wertheim is the first woman to attempt to fly the Atlantic. She is an Englishwoman by birth, being the daughter of the fourth Earl of Marlborough, her maiden name being Lady Anne Savile. She married, in 1897, the German Prince Loewenstein-Wertheim, who was killed two years later, fighting for the Spaniards against the Americans in the Philippines. In 1918, she became a British subject again.

The Princess is an intrepid airwoman. She learned to fly before the war, and has had many adventures in the air. In 1923, she entered a machine in the race for the King's Cup, and herself accompanied the pilot in his circular air tour of Britain.

The Pilots.

Colonel Minchin, who is an Imperial Airways Pilot, has several notable achievements to his credit. Little over a year ago, he made a flight from London to Egypt, in three days.

Captain Leslie Hamilton is known as the "sky taximan" and "aerial gipsy." He has had many thrilling experiences. He returned to England last April after having flown 17,000 miles in three months, in various parts of Europe. During his career, he has flown over 3,000 hours, and has covered a quarter of a million miles.

Before the departure from Upvorn, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cardiff, assisted by priests, standing under the golden wings of the aeroplane, conducted a short religious service. The princess is a Roman Catholic. Afterwards the Archbishop gave his blessing to the hazardous journey, and sprinkled the aeroplane with holy water. The princess, just before taking her seat, knelt before the Archbishop and kissed his episcopal ring, and received a final benediction.—British Wireless.

FRENCH LOANS IN AMERICA.

WAR-DEBT POLICY AND BOND ISSUES.

New York, Aug. 31.
It is anticipated in authoritative circles in Washington that when Mr. Mellon returns from Europe, the question will be raised of floating a loan in the United States for the purpose of retiring or converting the \$70,000,000 of French 8 per cent. bonds held in the United States.

It is believed that the American policy of opposition to French loans until a war debt agreement has been reached, will be relaxed in order to allow France to effect a great saving of interest.

The refunding proposal has enlivened the bond market, the French Government 7 1/2 per cent. bonds reaching 115 1/2, the highest at which they have ever been sold.—Reuter's American Service.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

NORTHERNERS CROSS YANGTZE.

SOUTHERNERS OFFER STOUT RESISTANCE.

MASSING OF TROOPS.

Chinkiang, Aug. 31.
Small numbers of Southern troops have left the city.

The Northerners are now reported to have 80,000 troops at the mouth of the Grand Canal, ready to cross to the south bank. Heavy fighting has taken place at Lungtan. The Southerners have mounted field guns at Paokisgan, and also on the city wall. Reinforcements have been sent to Lungtan by rail.—Naval Wireless.

YANGTZE CROSSED.

Northerners Cut Railway.

Nanking, Aug. 31.
The Northerners have apparently crossed the river and hold the south bank from Wulungshan to Morrison Point.

They have cut the railway.—Naval Wireless.

HANKOW ACTIVITY.

Troops On The Move.

Hankow, Aug. 31.
Troop movements down the river continue.—Naval Wireless.

SOUTHERNERS HOLD POSTS.

Keeping Back The North.

Shanghai, Sept. 1.
Sun Chuan-fang's troops are still holding the railway near Lungtan. The Nationalists are trying to drive them to the river bank where they can be shelled upon by the Nationalist gunboats. The cruisers Tungchi and Chotung are standing by on the river near Kokei and continue to shell Sun's troops. So far, the main force of the Sun Chuan-fang army are still unable to cross the river and those who have already crossed the river are only in small groups of one or two thousand each. The Nationalists, who greatly outnumber the Sun troops on the southern bank, are trying to surround their enemies. Small detachments were sent out by General Pei Chung-hsi, the Nationalist Field Marshal, to round up the Sun troops scattered around.

The Shanghai-Nanking railway is still cut but the Nationalists claim that Sun's troops have been cleared away from the line and that repair work has already been started. General Pei Chung-hsi telegraphed to Shanghai that the Nanking railway will resume service to-day.

General Pei Chung-hsi visited Northern prisoners yesterday and lectured them on the Sun Yat-sen doctrines.—Nam Chung Pao.

ANTI-COMMUNISM.

Wuhu Demonstration.

Wuhu, Aug. 31.
General Hsia Tau-yin organised an anti-Communist and anti-Northern demonstration yesterday.

A battery of small guns is reported to have been established on Wuhu rock beacon.—Naval Wireless.

SHIPPING WARNED.

Dangers Of The River.

Shanghai, Aug. 31.
Pal Chung-hsi has requested all vessels to avoid the vicinity of Kiang Yin and Wosung, due to the danger of coming fire. The shipping companies have been warned that this might occur. A further warning has also been issued to vessels on the Yangtze, where there is a threat that martial law will be declared.

No progress is reported in the fighting at Lungtan. Northern forces are being reinforced.—Naval Wireless.

A Chinese was knocked down in Canton Road, Kowloon, yesterday by Mr. Inman Wong's car and was slightly injured.

The s.s. Empress of Asia, from Shanghai, reports the death of one of the Chinese crew, but the cause of death is not stated.

THE SHADOW OF HIS FORMER SELF.



Climatic conditions in the Far East at this time of year are trying to everybody—and especially to those born and bred in more temperate zones. The humidity and heat depress and debilitate more and more the longer one lives "East of Suez," and once a man—or woman—really breaks down, entire recovery is almost impossible without a sea voyage and a prolonged rest and change in the home-country.

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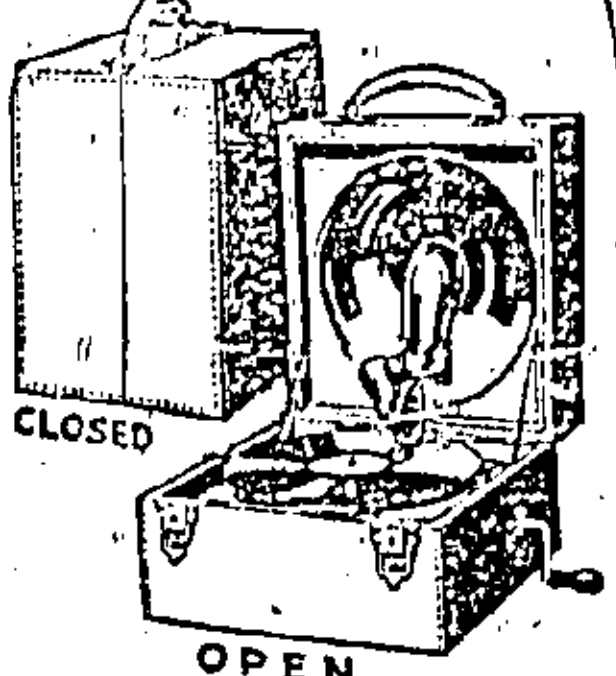
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CANTON FINANCES.

GOVERNMENT'S APPARENT VICTORY.

Canton, August 31. From information obtained this afternoon appears that the merchants are going to yield to the Government demand for the \$10,000,000 loan with which the Government can tide over the crisis of the Central Bank notes.

The Government authorities, who blamed the merchants for all the trouble with the government notes, yesterday put six merchants' leaders, including the vice-president of the General Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Native Bankers' Association under arrest and ordered the Central Bank to suspend cashing for its notes for five days. This was done by the Government to make the merchants raise the ten million dollar loan, which should be ready in five days so that when the government bank resumes cashing its notes actual cash will be available. The steps are considered by the merchants here as rather drastic however and same caused more uneasiness in the business community yesterday especially when the news of the detention of the six merchants' leaders was spread.

Up to the time of writing the Gen. Chamber of Commerce office was strongly guarded by police and detectives. The merchants' delegates called on General Li this morning and explained that the merchants, at their latest meeting, were willing to raise the loan for the Government. When the delegates finished their report General Tang Yin-wah, the Police Commissioner came into General Li's office. General Li then told General Tang that since the merchants were willing to help in raising the loan, arrangements for the six merchants' release could be made.

FOREIGN TROOPS.

BRITISH BATTALIONS TO LEAVE.

Shanghai, Aug. 31. It is officially announced that in pursuance of the policy of the gradual reduction of the British forces in Shanghai the following units are being withdrawn during the coming troping season: The First Field Brigade Royal Artillery, Headquarters 13th Infantry Brigade, First Battalion Green Howards, First Battalion Borderers, First Battalion Middlesex and the First Battalion Devon. As a result the British garrison in Shanghai in the coming winter will consist of the Second Battalion Coldstreams, the Second Battalion Suffolks, the First Battalion of the Bedfordshires and Hertfordshires, two replacing battalions from Hongkong, the Fifth Armoured Car Company and the Tank Corps.—*Reuter*.

EXPLORER MURDERED?

GERMAN AND COMPANIONS REPORTED KILL IN TIBET.

London, Aug. 31. A sensation has been created in Germany by a report that the well-known German explorer Herr Fichner and two other foreigners had been murdered in Szechuan by Tibetan tribesmen. The China Inland Mission, while it has not received any confirmation of the report believes it may refer to a party including the missionary Mr. Mathewson, who wrote to the headquarters of the mission in April saying that he and two or three other persons proposed to go to India from China via Tibet.—*Reuter*.

EDITOR KILLED.

NATIONALIST SPLIT EXTENDS TO VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Aug. 31.—A political feud which flared out in Vancouver's Chinatown tonight claimed the lives of three Chinese, two of whom were prominent among their countrymen in the city. The dead are: Louie Man Ha, president and editor of the *Canada Morning News*, city Chinese daily newspaper, and special commissioner of the Vancouver branch of the Chinese Nationalist League; Wong Park, typesetter and writer for the newspaper; and a Chinese believed to be Wong Suey Sang, of Kamloops, B. C.

Police stated after investigation that they believed the affair was a direct result of the recent split in the ranks of the Nationalist party. The authorities said they were informed that Louie Man Ha was seated in his office on the mezzanine floor when Wong Suey Sang entered about seven o'clock and requested to see the editor.

Wong Park, one of the dead men, was seated in the front office with Wong, a reporter, and Mak Yak Shee, a sub-editor. Sang Suey was told to go upstairs, which he did.

Shot From Above.

Violent argument between the editor and his visitor was heard, but the three men in the business office paid little attention until they heard a shot ring out and looked up to see Sang Suey taking aim with a revolver from above the railing fronting the mezzanine floor.

They started for the exits simultaneously and Wong and Yan Shee were successful in making their escape. Wong through the compassing room at the back and Yan Shee out the front door.

As Wong Park rose and turned to flee a bullet from the assassin's gun struck him in the back.

What transpired after in the editorial room is a matter of police deduction and conjecture, as both parties to the shooting are dead.

When police arrived at the scene in response to Wong's frantic appeal for help they found the editorial room in a state of disorder.

In one corner beside a table was found the body of Sang Suey with bullet wounds in his chest and head and a 38 calibre revolver between his knees. Five cartridges of the gun had been discharged.

Assassin Shot.

Lying on the floor beside his desk in the other end of the small room, Man Ha was found breathing his last. Two bullets had passed through his head and third through the left knee.

On the editor's desk police found an automatic pistol with one cartridge discharged. Man Ha was found just as he had rolled off his chair and police presume he was shot as he sat at his desk, but not before he had drawn his pistol and fired one shot at his assailant.

As two bullets had entered the body of Sang Suey, police state that they believe that the Chinese shot himself after being wounded in the chest. The wound in the Chinese's head was caused by a bullet of 38 calibre, police discovered.

The bodies of the three Chinese were removed first to the general Hospital, where they were all pronounced dead on arrival at that institution. They were then taken to the city morgue where an inquest will be held at a date to be set later.

Nationalist Feud.

Several theories of the cause of the shooting were advanced. Police officials stated that they believed the outbreak was a direct result of the civil strife in China.

They found that the split in the Nationalist ranks in China had spread to Vancouver, where the city branch had divided also. The faction supporting the Communist party which set up government at Hankow gained control of the

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

DARWIN'S THEORY STOUTLY MAINTAINED.

London, Aug. 31. Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., in his presidential address to the British Association at Leeds, on the subject of "Darwin's Theory as it Stands Today," said that an enormous body of new evidence had been accumulated during the past 56 years but that the fundamentals of Darwin's outline of man's history remained unshaken.

Sir Arthur Keith was convinced that they never can be shaken. Man had been traced through fossil remains and stone implements backwards to the beginning of the pleistocene period, at least 200,000 years and perhaps thrice that amount. Man had even been traced into the earlier plocene period which endured at least a quarter of a million years.

All the evidence supported the conclusion that man had arisen as Lamarck and Darwin had suspected, from the anthropoid ape, not higher in the zoological scale than the chimpanzee, and that the date when the human and anthropoid lines of descent diverge lies near the beginning of the still earlier miocene period. On a modest scale of reckoning, that gave man the respectable antiquity of about a million years.

All the evidence gathered by anatomists, embryologists, physiologists and psychologists supported the conviction that man's brain was evolved from the brain of the anthropoid ape and that in the process no new structure had been introduced and no new or strange faculty interpolated.—*Reuter*.

[Sir Arthur Keith is the famous Scottish scientist, Conservator of the Museum and Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was born at Old Machar, Aberdeen, February 5, 1856 and was educated at the Aberdeen University, College, London, and the Leipzig University. He has been at the forefront of scientific investigation for the greater part of his life and has written extensively on anthropology, human embryology, anatomy, and allied subjects.]

daily Chinese newspaper and set up Louie Man Ha as its president and editor.

Vexed at the action of the Communist supporters, the faction supporting the "anti-Red" party which established its government at Nanking, entered court action here some two months ago to remove Man Ha and his party from control of the newspaper.

The action failed, however, and since that time considerable agitation has resulted in Chinatown over the split in the party.

Tremendous excitement was caused in Chinatown when Wong first ran excitedly to Constable Bridgman patrolling his beat and shouted that his chief was being killed.

A squad of police under Acting Inspector William Kuner had difficulty in keeping in order the crowd of excited Chinese that milled around the door of the newspaper office.

Long after the bodies of the victims had been removed, queues of Chinese filed past the door and gazed intently in until ordered by the constable on guard to "move on."

Police are continuing their investigation and attempting to clear up another mysterious angle in the case which was developed. With only six bullets fired from the two guns found at the scene, police believe they have discovered seven points of entry made by gun fire. Six bullet wounds were discovered in the bodies of the three men and a seventh hole, thought to have been made by a bullet, was discovered in a desk in the front business office.

PROPERTY SALE.

ONE BID FOR CATCHICK STREET HOUSES.

There were no bids above the up-set price in respect of two houses situated in Catchick Street, which were offered for sale by public auction by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon.

The property, which consists of an area of about 1,587½ square feet, is registered and known as subsection 6 of Section C of Inland Lot No. 1,295, together with the buildings erected thereon known as Nos. 8 and 10, Catchick Street. There being no increases, the lot was sold to Mr. Tang Hung-ka, who started the bidding with an offer of \$23,000.

Sale Postponed.

Also advertised to be sold yesterday were six houses in Belchers Street, known as Nos. 51, 51A, 51B, 51C, 51D, and 51E. This sale was postponed until Wednesday.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

A LADY FLIER.

London, Aug. 31. The Fokker monoplane "St. Rafael" piloted by Colonel F. F. Minchin, and accompanied by Captain Hamilton and Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, left Up-avon aerodrome this morning for Ottawa.—*Reuter*.

London, Aug. 31. Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, the first woman to participate in an Atlantic flight, arrived at Up-avon at dawn in a motor car accompanied by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cardiff and two priests, who blessed the aeroplane prior to the start. They also blessed the princess.

The princess was dressed in a purple leather flying suit, silk stockings and high-heeled, fur-lined boots. Her luggage consisted of two attache cases and a hatbox. The machine carries 800 gallons of petrol and two days' food supplies and emergency rations.—*Reuter*.

SEVEN YEARS' FIGHT.

COST OF STRUGGLE TO SAVE EXECUTED MEN.

New York, Aug. 31. Sig. Feliciani, the treasurer of the Boston Defence Committee, states that the seven years' struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti cost over \$350,000 of which the communists in the United States contributed less than \$50,000, while the G.I. 1,000 reported to have been sent by the Third International from Moscow, had not even been received.—*Reuter's American Service*.

Protection for Americans.

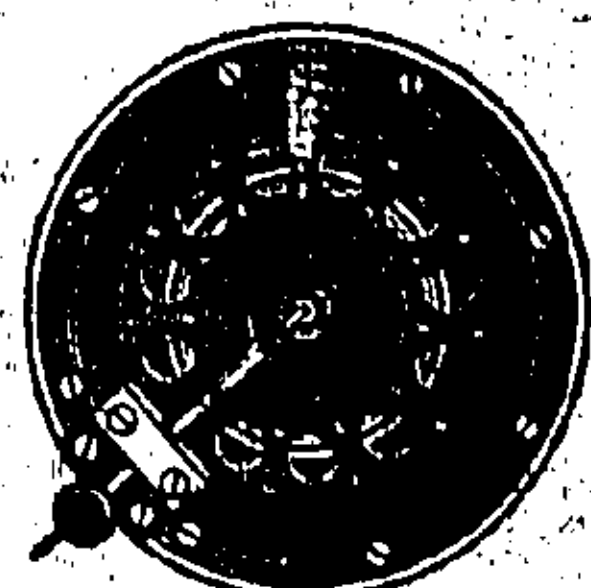
Nogales, Arizona, Aug. 31. Reports from Guadalajara state that in connexion with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti the Mexican Government had ordered the immediate execution of anyone attacking Americans.—*Reuter's American Service*.

WARSHIP CANTEENS.

OFFER MADE BY N.A.A.F.P.

London, Aug. 31. The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes have made an offer to the Admiralty to take over the running of all canteens on warships on the China Station. The matter has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief in the Far East for his decision.—*Reuter*.

SOMETHING NEW!



THE Symphonic PHONOGRAPH REPRODUCER

Will Make Your Old Gramophone Play Like the New Ones Now on the Market.

Price \$18.00, Take One Home and Try. Your Money Back if not Satisfied!

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

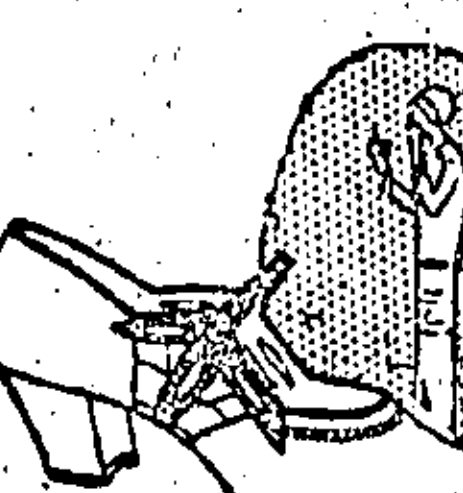
8, Des Vœux Road Central (Entrance Ice House Street.) Telephone C. 4648.

Established 1912.

THE ROYAL

SHOE STORE.

Ladies' Dancing and Walking Shoes, also Lizard Skin Shoes



MADE TO ORDER Expert Fit and Good Workmanship.

No. 1, D'Aguiar Street, Opposite Yee Sang Fat Co. Telephone Central 3237.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering work. Complete stock. Best Terms. Immediate delivery.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

HING LUNG ST.

a house Central 515.



IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

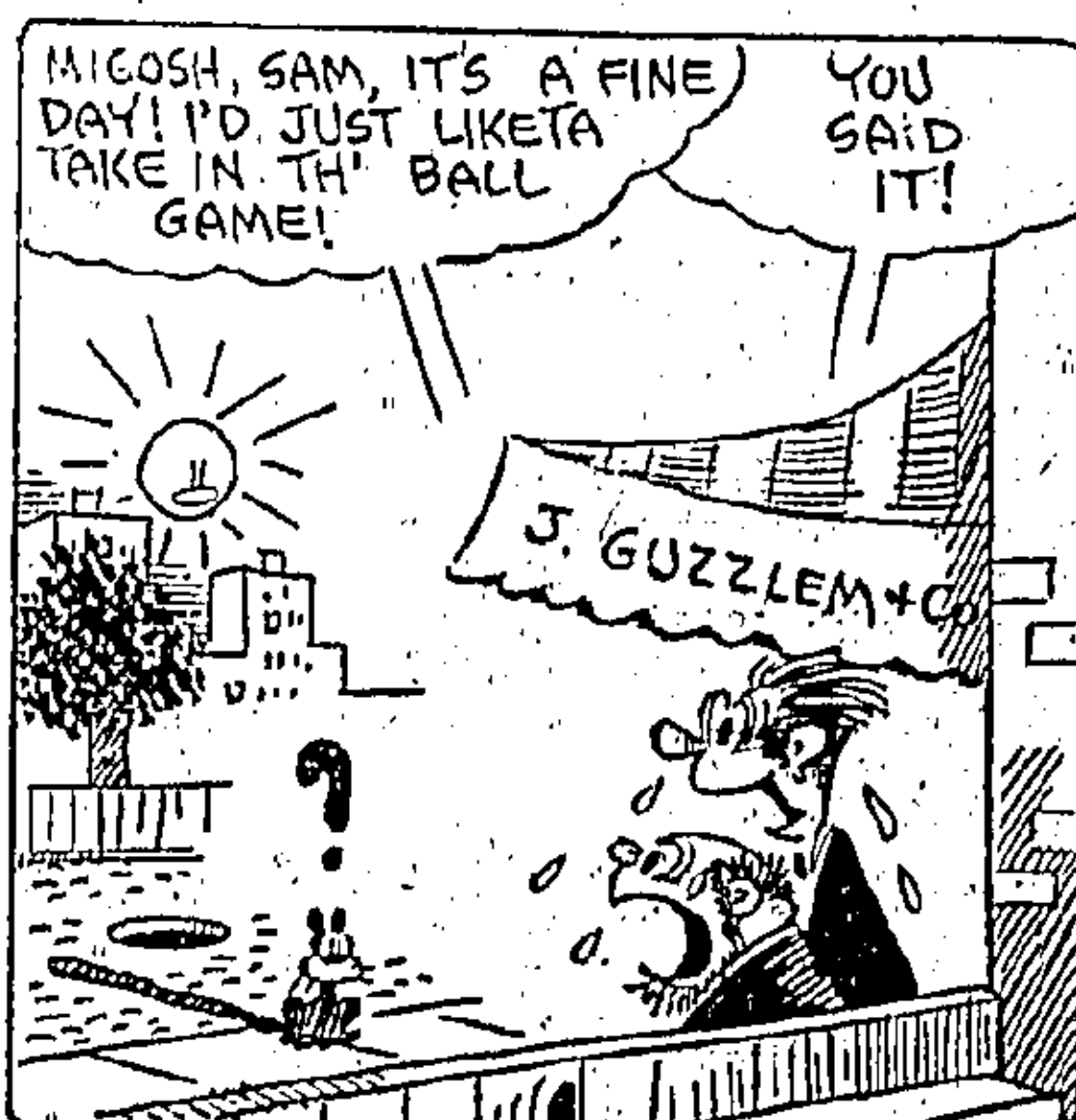
Gets you well

and keeps you well that is the object of SCOTT'S Emulsion which heals, nourishes and strengthens. Your doctor knows it. Ask for

SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life



SALESMAN \$AM

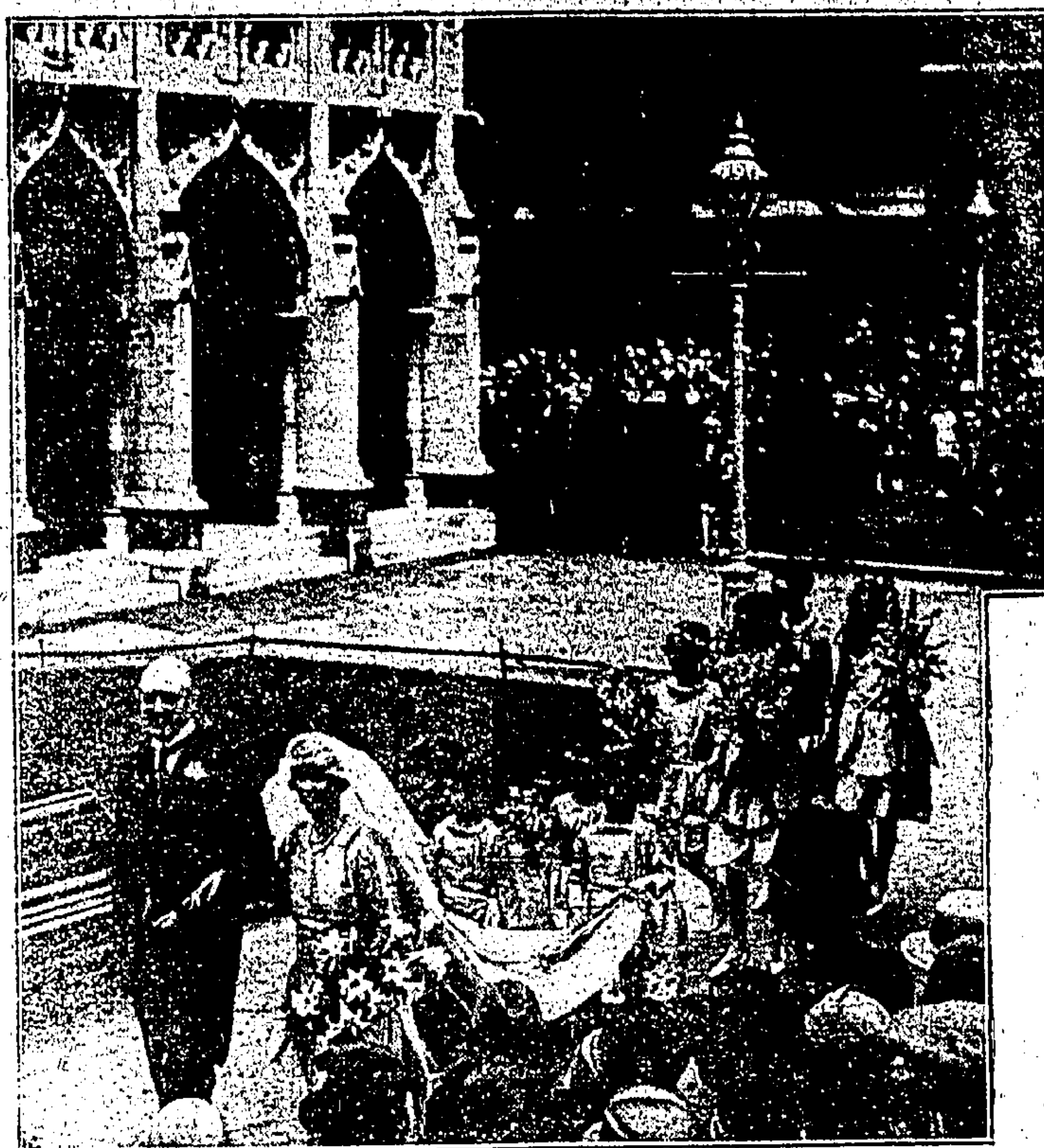


She's Still Alive

By Small



PACIFIC FLIERS.—Mr. Ernie Smith, civilian flier from America to Hawaii, is shown above with his fiancée, Miss Marjorie Brown, of San Francisco. Below: Three Pacific fliers in confab—Lt. Hegenberger, Smith, and Lt. Meitland.



BRIDE OF MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—The Hon. Ursula Lawley, maid-of-honour to H. M. the Queen, was married at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Colonel George Gibbs, M. P., recently. Our picture shows the bride and bridegroom and the bride's attendants leaving the church after the wedding.

SPECIAL OFFER.



Soft Felt
HATS



August 29th to September 3rd

To make room for our New Season's Hats we are offering all our present stock at

\$8.50

each, net.

Mackintosh

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

& Co. Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

DES VOEUX ROAD

Best Brand in the Market.

NEW

AX-BEER

This beer makes you more Cheerful and Vigorous.

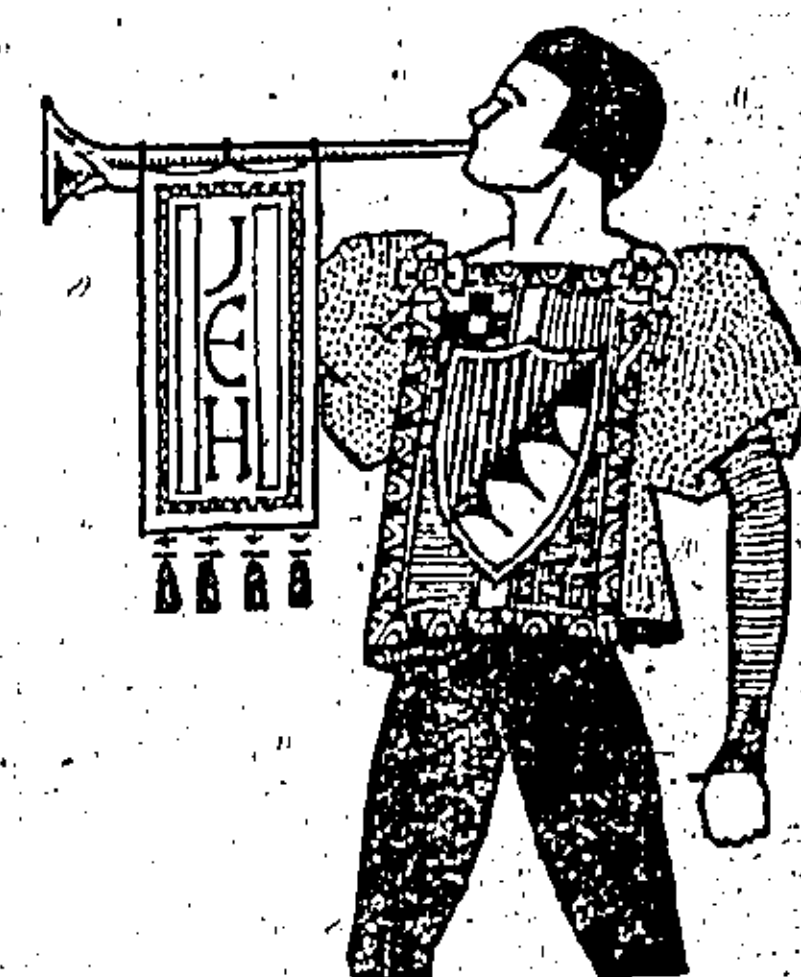
SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

IF YOU'VE ANYTHING
TO SELL
ANNOUNCE IT

J. E. HANCOCK
Publicity Agent
and
Commercial Artist.

4th Floor (Morning) Post Bldg.
Tel. C. 4781.



Power-full
SOEY GASOLINE

WHITEAWAYS

A SPECIAL BARGAIN

GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS

Gentlemen's
Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS

300 Dozen

White Irish lawn Handkerchiefs Good wearing quality, 17 inches Square Hemstitched border.

SPECIAL SALE PRICE **\$1.75** do



SALE ENDS SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3RD.
DO NOT MISS OUR DOLLAR BARGAINS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.



THE MEMORIAL AT THE MENIN GATE: UNVEILING CEREMONY.—The Menin Gate Memorial was unveiled by Field-Marshal Lord Plumer and dedicated by the Right Reverend Dr. L. H. Gwynne at Ypres on July 24, in the presence of the King of the Belgians and numbers of ex-service men and relatives of the fallen. A general view of the ceremony, taken by a staff photographer of *Times*, while Lord Plumer was making his speech. The scaffolding round the Cathedral of St. Martin, which is being rebuilt, can be seen behind the Memorial. (*Times* copyright).

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprises.

Advertise in

The Hongkong Telegraph

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection—

1492, 1542, 1567, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1467, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 33, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 218, 243

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Vanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Half share in Matched available Repulse Bay. Inquirers kindly furnish telephone number when writing. Address Post Office Box 484.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Cranville Road, Kowloon, with flush and sanitary conveniences. Apply to Spanish Dominican Procuration, Phone No. C.721.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—Bright and airy OFFICE single rooms or suites 3rd Floor Prince's Buildings. Cheap rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Union Trading Co., Ltd., York Building.

TO LET.—Shipping Offices in Connaught Road, Central, No. 18, first floor; Nos. 15 & 16, second floor; Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 19, third floor. Please. Apply to S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Radio supplies, British and American radio goods in stock. Sets constructed and repaired. Inspection invited at The Union Store, No. 37, Des Voeux Road Central.

FOR SALE.—Black Teak furniture of nine-roomed Peak house including three porcelain baths and fittings for disposal; specially made only four months ago. Suitable for small hotel or private house. Also additionally, furniture of three-roomed Hongkong flat. Earliest fair offer accepted. Flats, houses and rooms available from time to time, furnished or unfurnished, Hongkong and Kowloon. Houses for disposal in excellent localities on part cash and instalment basis. Tel. C.4630, Hongkong Small Investors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

DECEMBER 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above examinations will begin on MONDAY, December 5th, 1927. Forms of entry and copies of the Regulations and the Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Entry forms duly filled in, should reach the Registrar, together with the statutory fees, on or before the 17th September, 1927. Fees shall be paid in accordance with the following scale:—

Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations . . . H.K.\$20.

Junior Local Examination . . . H.K.\$12.

Candidates offering more than five subjects in the Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations will be charged an additional fee of \$1.00 for each subject so offered.

An additional fee of \$5 will be charged for each of the following subjects:—Foreign Languages other than French and Portuguese; Higher Mathematics; Hygiene and Physiology.

The following scholarships, further particulars of which may be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation and Local Examinations:—

- (1) Two Peace Memorial Scholarships, each of the total value of £1,350 open to British boys only.
- (2) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £40 per annum, open to British subjects only.
- (3) One Hong Kong Government Educational Scholarship, open to girl candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (4) One Hong Kong Government Educational Scholarship, open to boy candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (5) Four Hong Kong Government Studentships-in-Training, open to candidates from Hong Kong Schools.
- (6) One Hewitt Memorial Scholarship of the value of \$300 per annum.
- (7) Four Montargis French Prizes—two of the value of \$50 each for Matriculation and Senior, and two of the value of \$25 each for Junior.

Bound copies of Examination Question Papers, set at past examinations, may be obtained from the Registrar at \$1.00 per set.

W. B. FINNIGAN,

Registrar, Hongkong, 31st August, 1927.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The Management Committee of the above League will meet at Volunteer Headquarters (By kind permission), on Tuesday, September 6th, at 5.30 p.m. to make arrangements for the League competitions for the coming season. Club Secretaries are invited to be present.

W. E. HOLLANDS,

Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

The Seventh Yearly Drawing of 20 Debentures (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the Hongkong Club, payable on Friday, the 30th September, 1927, will be held in the Club House, at 11 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, the 8th September, 1927. Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1927.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

In terms of Debenture Conditions Nos. 12, 13 and 14, Notice is hereby given that the Drawing of 20 Additional Debentures (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the Hongkong Club, payable on Saturday, the 31st March, 1928, will be held in the Club House, at 11 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, the 8th September, 1927, immediately after the Seventh Yearly Drawing of 20 Debentures.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1927.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY, the 5th September, 1927, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

At H. M. Naval Depot, Kowloon.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores.

comprising:—

Table Linen, Implements, Serge, Flannel, Remnants, Blankets, Sundries, Articles of Mess and Table Gear, Electric Plated Ware, Seamen's Clothing, etc., etc.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in Catalogue.

On View from Friday, the 2nd September, 1927.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY,

the 26th August, 1927, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

24 Pieces Black Canvas.

12 Plain Fan Motors.

1 Pilot Printing Press and Accessories.

1 Case Alarm Clocks.

16½ Dozen Balls.

5 Cases Raspberry Syrup.

1 Bale Corks.

17 Drums Composition Paint.

and

A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Public Auction of the under-mentioned Valuable Properties Situate in the New Territories in the Colony of Hongkong.

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 53 on which is situated the Tai Wan Glass Factory.

This Lot is situate at Kowloon Bay.

A Fish Pond situate at New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 8 in the New Territories.

Lot Nos. 5998 and 5918 in Survey District 1 in the New Territories (Agricultural Lots).

to be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on THURSDAY,

the 15th September, 1927,

at 3 o'clock p.m.

in Four Lots.

by

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers,

at their Sales Room, No. 8, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNY

and BOWLEY,

Vendor's Solicitors,

8, Des Voeux Road Central,

or to

Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,

The Auctioneers,

No. 8, Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 19th August, 1927.



IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street. If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA LINE.

THE MOTORSHIP, "TENNESSEE."

will load

ON OR ABOUT 15TH SEPTEMBER.

For ORAN, MARSEILLES, BARCELONA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, and SCANDINAVIA. Cargo for RED SEA PORTS may also be accepted.

THE STEAMER, "TANA."

will load

for above mentioned ports about

END OF SEPTEMBER.

The ships can also take some first-class passengers.

Conference terms.

For further particulars apply to:—

THORESEN & CO., LD.,

Agents.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$107½ b.
Chartered Bank, £20 n.
Mercantile A. & B., £32 n.
Mercantile C., £13½ n.
F. and O., £2½ b.
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$590 s.
China Underwriters, \$150 n.
North China, Tls. 143 n.
Union Ins., \$235 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$37 b.

Fire Ins.

China Fire, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$600 a.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$33 b.
H. K. Steamboats, \$21½ a.
H. K. Tugs, \$60 s.
Indo-China, (Prof.) \$30 n.
Shell Trans., \$2/- n.
Star Ferries, \$54.60 b.
Waterboats, \$17 sa.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$15 s.
Malabons, \$32 s.

Mining.

Benguels, \$170 n.
Kailans, 49/- b.
Langkats, Tls. \$18 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 3 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 6 n.
Rauba, \$4 b.
Tromba, 19/3 n.
Ural Caspian, 5/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$112 s.
Whampoa Docks, \$35 n.
Hongkew, Tls. 140 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 4½ b.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 90½ b.
Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, 6½ a.
H. K. Lands, \$54½ b.
Realtys, 55 s.
Territorials, \$14 n.
Humphreys, \$12½ s.
Princes Bldgs, \$89 n.
Rural Lands, \$14 n.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. \$730 b.
Orientals, Tls. \$150 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. \$51 n.

Buses, Trams.

China Buses, Tls. 7 a.
Tramways, \$20.15 s.
Peak Trams, (old) \$14 a.
Singapore Trams, 11/- a.
Taxis, \$1 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$20 n.
Canton Ices, \$5 n.
Cements (Comb.), \$7 a.
China Lights, \$12½ a.
China Prov., \$4.15 s.
Constructions, \$12 a.
Dairy Farms, \$15.20 b.
Der A. Wing, 60 n.
H'kong Electric, \$34½ b.
Macao Electric, \$37 b.
Ropes (Old), \$10 n.
Lane Crawford, \$5 s.
Macintosh, \$22 b.
Minerals, 8½ n.
United Alabaster, \$12 s.
Watsons \$11½ a.
Powells, \$5 a.
Telephone 870 s.

REPLY TO A RECENT CHALLENGE.

WHOLEMEAL BREAD FOR HEALTH.

Vigorous support for the contention of Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the dietetic specialist, who in articles in the *Daily Mail* has shown the advantages of wholemeal bread over white as an aid to health, is contained in the August issue of the *Vegetarian News*, the monthly publication of the London Vegetarian Society, in an article by Dr. Bertrand P. Allinson, president of the society.

Dr. Allinson takes up the challenge thrown down by Sir Thomas Horder in his lecture before the London Clinical Society, when he declared that "diet is important as a means of keeping healthy, but is not nearly so important a therapeutic measure in disease as the lay mind imagines."

Referring to Sir Thomas's statement that "much of the advocacy of wholemeal bread turns upon the fact, an undoubted one, that, bulk for bulk, it contains more vitamin B than does white bread," Dr. Allinson says this has never been the basis of the advocacy of the food reformer.

Dealing with Sir Thomas's contention that white bread has a higher nutritive value than wholemeal, Dr. Allinson states that, while this may be so on paper, the sustaining capacity of wholemeal bread is out of all proportion greater than the chemical analysis shows, an argument which can be tested by anybody.

Dieting Cures.
Cellulose (in wholemeal bread) prevents the caking together of the starch or glutinous part of the bread into a putty-like mass (as in white bread) and so assists proper assimilation. The average dyspeptic is quickly convinced of the greater comfort in his stomach consequent on the substitution of wholemeal for white bread.

Dr. Allinson adds: "My experience of several thousands of patients is that wholemeal bread, assisted by fruit and salads, produces a properly formed nonfluid bowel action once or twice a day."

"Sir Thomas Horder claims that there are no established facts supporting the view that peptic ulcer, appendicitis, and cancer result from sluggish bowel action. With regard to the last-named disease I agree that the facts are not established. With regard to appendicitis, the great majority of the cases I see are subsequent to chronic constipation."

"Peptic ulcer may not be the outcome of colonic stasis, but in general many stomach conditions appear to be the result of a kind of back pressure from a sluggish lower bowel which are relieved or cured by careful dieting."

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.
Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1. What are the seven surviving plays of Sophocles?
2. In what century was the whole of the Bible translated into Latin?
3. In what play of Shakespeare does "Child Rowland to the dark tower came" appear?
4. In what poem do these lines occur, and by whom were they written?
"Dear love, for nothing less than thee
Would I have broke this happy dream."
5. Who declared, and of whom, "that he is the worst company in the world till he has a bottle of wine in his hand"?
6. Who wrote "Lady Susan"?
7. Whose whole endowment to his wife consisted of "six small silver teaspoons much worn"?
8. What critic described himself as "the scorpion that delighteth to sting the faces of men"?
9. What famous writer of stories was once a sergeant-major?
10. Whose dog was called Diogenes, and in what novel does he appear?
11. What was the pen-name of C. L. Dodgson, and what classic work did he write?
12. What group of poets published together "New Numbers" just before the war?

The marriage arranged between Charles Hugh Granville, second son of the late Major H. V. Bradley, 2nd. King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, and of Mrs. Bertram Foster, of Guernsey, Channel Islands, and Dorothy Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Drake, of Guernsey, will take place at Rangoon in the middle of October.

The Jutland battleship, the *Centurion*, has been commissioned at Chatham after conversion into a fleet turret ship to replace the *Agamemnon* as target ship for the Atlantic service.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Postable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

Parcels for places in Szechwan may now be accepted for transmission at senders' risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

RADIO NOTICES.

It is notified for information that a new shortwave commercial wireless service was opened on July 23rd between Hongkong and the Philippines for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams.

Rates to Manila 30 cents per word ordinary, 15 cents per word deferred and press.

To Luzon Islands (Except Manila) and Corregidor Island 43 cents per word ordinary.

All other islands 70¢ cents per word ordinary.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—French Indo-China, province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoihow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Due
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Nagore September 1.
Europe via Suez (letters and papers, London, 4th August, and parcels, 28th July)	Nagore September 2.
Europe via Suez, letters and papers, London 4th Aug. and parcels 28th July	Khyber September 2.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai, Pres. Lincoln	Khyber September 4.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Manila	Emp. of Asia	Thurs., Sept. 1, 3.30 p.m.
Parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Muensterland	Thurs., Sept. 1, 3.30 p.m.
Tourane	Dorcy	Thurs., Sept. 1, 5 p.m.
Huiphong	Tonkin	Fri., Sept. 2, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	Fri., Sept. 2, Noon.
Straits and Calcutta	Fooksang	Fri., Sept. 2, Noon.

Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island Tando Fri., Sept. 2, Noon.

Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia Fri., Sept. 2, 3.30 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles Sat., Sept. 3, K.P.O.

Japan Sat., Sept. 3, 10 a.m.

Weihaiwei Sat., Sept. 3, 2.30 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa Sun., Sept. 4, 9 a.m.

Shanghai Mon., Sept. 4, 3.30 p.m.

Manila Mon., Sept. 4, 4.30 p.m.

Amoy Mon., Sept. 4, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow Tues., Sept. 5, noon.

*Straits and Calcutta Tues., Sept. 5, Noon.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles Tues., Sept

COOKING
COMBINES
CONVENIENCE
COMFORT AND
CONTENTMENT

if

You cook with a

**Smoothtop
Gas Range**

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

CARBOLINE

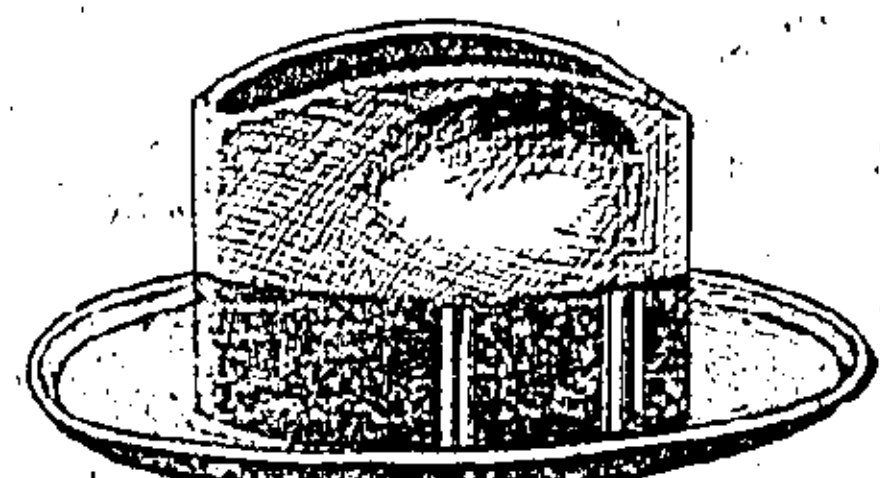
DISINFECTING FLUID
A TRUE GERMICIDE, DISINFECTANT AND
ANTISEPTIC, BEST AND CHEAPEST.
"A PERFECT PURIFIER."

SOLD BY

The Colonial Dispensary.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
HONGKONG.

THAT HAVE
HAT CLEANED!



HAVE THAT
HAT CLEANED!

SEND YOUR FELT HATS FOR EXPERT RENOVATION

We also specialise in dry-cleaning every kind of
Fabric, Dresses, Ladies' Hats etc.

The International Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Company.

19 Wyndham Street,
Hongkong

36 Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

ELECTRO-PLATING.

OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the Electro-
deposition of Metals in Hongkong, places us in a position to
offer reliable and efficient service for the plating of articles
in Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper.

Artistic finishes in Bronze, Antique Copper, and Oxidized
Silver.

Polished and Lacquered Brassware.

William C. Jack & Co., Ltd.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Tel. Central 358

Hongkong

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT'S BUSY YEAR.

ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT.

The report by Dr. E. P. Minett on the work of the local Bacteriological Institute last year states that the preparation of calf lymph was carried out during the cooler months of the year as usual. Buffalo calves are now obtainable regularly but at increased prices. The number of calves vaccinated was 71, the average yield per calf being 100 cc. of the finished product glycerinated calf lymph.

The number of tubes of lymph issued was 22,817, an increase of 8,418 over last year. The quantity of lymph in stock on 31st December was 6,956 cc. calculated to be sufficient to vaccinate 208,773 persons. The value of lymph issued free as per Government Notification, was \$4,753.50.

Serums and Vaccines.

During the year, 905 cc. were issued of anti-meningococcus serum, a considerable falling off from last year. The quantity of serum in stock and ready for issue, was 105,455 cc. The value of the free issue was \$98.

Careful tests for sterility were carried out before bottling for issue. The agglutinating power of the serum was satisfactory.

Very little of the contagious abortion vaccine was issued; the Veterinary Surgeon of the Dairy Farm having made no application.

A few agglutination tests were carried out and results reported to the Veterinary Surgeon.

The number of samples of milk examined, was 82, an increase of 51 over the previous year.

Anti-Rabic Treatment.

The Pasteur strain obtained from Saigon was kept going during the year, and the local strain isolated is now nearly fixed and ready for use.

Altogether 160 patients were treated during the year, and 3,840 separate graduated doses were issued, an increase of 523 over last year.

All anti-rabic treatment is now a free issue, as regards the vaccine by Government order. The value of the free issue was \$5,472.00.

Examination of brains from suspected dogs was carried out regularly during the year for the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon; 84 dogs' brains were examined for the presence of Neri bodies, of which 12 were positive and 72 were negative.

Clinical Examination.

The number of specimens examined and reported upon from various Government Institutions and Private Practitioners, was 7,963, an increase, over last year, of 572 specimens; and 74 miscellaneous specimens were examined.

Six specimens of disinfectants were examined by the Rideal Walker Test, at the request of the Sanitary Department.

Post-mortem examinations of 93,238 rats were carried out at the Victoria Mortuary by the Medical Officer in Charge.

Microscopic examinations for the presence of B. Pestis were carried out at the Bacteriological Institute on 3,972 specimens.

A few rats recovered from lighters after fumigation, were specially examined at the request of the United States Consulate.

No cases of plague infected rats were detected during the year.

Examination of Water.

During the year the Bacteriologist was relieved from post-mortem work at the Victoria Mortuary in order that the public water supplies might be examined more frequently and systematically.

OUR SHRUBS AND TREES.

FORESTRY WORK DURING LAST YEAR.

The report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department for 1926, summarises the work done in connexion with the laying out of the botanic gardens during the year. It is remarked that cases of petty theft and damage were fewer than in 1925.

Much work was carried out by the department, as usual, in Government House grounds, Mountain Lodge grounds, Blake Garden, West End Park, King's Park (Kowloon), the Civil Hospital grounds, the cemetery, at Government officers' quarters, and Government schools, etc. The Eyrie grounds were taken in hand as from the beginning of July.

Herbarium.

Vegetable drugs and specimens of plants of economic value were identified for local collectors and for various institutions outside the Colony.

A collection of the rarer specimens of the local flora was made from the Island and New Territories throughout the year, all were used to supplement the present collection.

Forestry.

The extension of old plantations and formation of new ones were carried on both on the Island and in the New Territories, seeds of *Pinus Massoniana* were sown in situ to the number of 18,700 on low hills adjoining Pokfulam Reservoir, 27,000 on hills adjoining Kowloon Service Reservoir and 24,800 at Shek Li Pui.

On areas thickly covered with grass and small shrubs, seeds of *Pinus Massoniana* were sown by broadcast method; and 110 pounds of seed of *Leucaena glauca* were sown broadcast on grassy slopes in many parts of the Colony.

Miscellaneous.

Considerable work was carried out in clearing undergrowth and caring for plantations, protection from fire, seed collecting and distribution, stocking of nurseries, and distribution of plants to farmers.

Lantana and privet destruction work was carried on throughout the whole year, and in the case of privet the effect of the work of past years is now noticeable. In the case of Lantana little difference has been made, this being due to the very rapid growth of the plant from seeds which it produces in large quantities.

The number of calls received during last year by the Fire Brigade totalled 170. Compared with the previous year there is a decrease of 10 calls. Of false alarms, 5 were maliciously given 12 were due to electrical faults while 12 were given with good intent. Five persons lost their lives or received such injuries that they subsequently succumbed.

Two persons received minor injuries from which they recovered. One person was rescued by means of Brigade appliances. Eleven persons were extricated alive by the Brigade from collapse and landslides, while 6 corpses were recovered.

Miss Aileen Woods leaves tomorrow for the a.s. Khyber with the Charles Chamier Cabaret Company, which opens its Shanghai season at the Carlton Theatre on September 7th. Miss Doris Woods will continue dancing instruction during her absence.

The total number of samples examined was 1,084, an increase of 494 samples over last year, of these samples 835 were from public taps or street fountains.

On the whole, the water supply was found quite satisfactory.

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL FOODS.

PURITY OF DRUGS AND CITY WATER.

HARBOUR POLLUTION.

The report for 1926, by Mr. E. R. Dovey, the Government Analyst, states that the number of analyses performed during the year was 2,213, as against 1,952 in 1925.

A total of 86 investigations were carried out in the case of persons suspected of being poisoned. In 21 cases no poison was found. Of the positive cases, 43 showed opium poisoning.

Lysol has figured among the poisons detected during the past two years. Should its use for self-destruction tend to increase, the question of imposing restrictions on the sale of such carbolic acid preparations may have to be considered.

Food And Drugs.

During the year 356 samples of food and drugs taken by the Inspectors of the Sanitary Department, were examined and of this number, 16 were found to be adulterated.

The adulterations comprised five cases of milk, one of coffee, two of vinegar, two of iodine, and six of mustard.

Water Supplies.

Samples of drinking water from the public supplies to the number of 903 have been examined in the Laboratory during 1926.

Of this number, 220 were specimens of filtered and unfiltered water taken at the various filter beds each month, and the remainder were tap samples taken of the water as it reaches the consumer. These were taken by the Laboratory staff from taps in various parts of the City.

The results were satisfactory.

Harbour Pollution.

The work on the pollution of the harbour has been continued during the year, some 191 samples of harbour water taken in various places at low tide, having been examined.

In connexion with this work, cast iron and mild steel plates have been placed in position in various parts by the Public Works Department. These will be inspected at intervals to obtain data regarding variation in the corrosive action of the water.

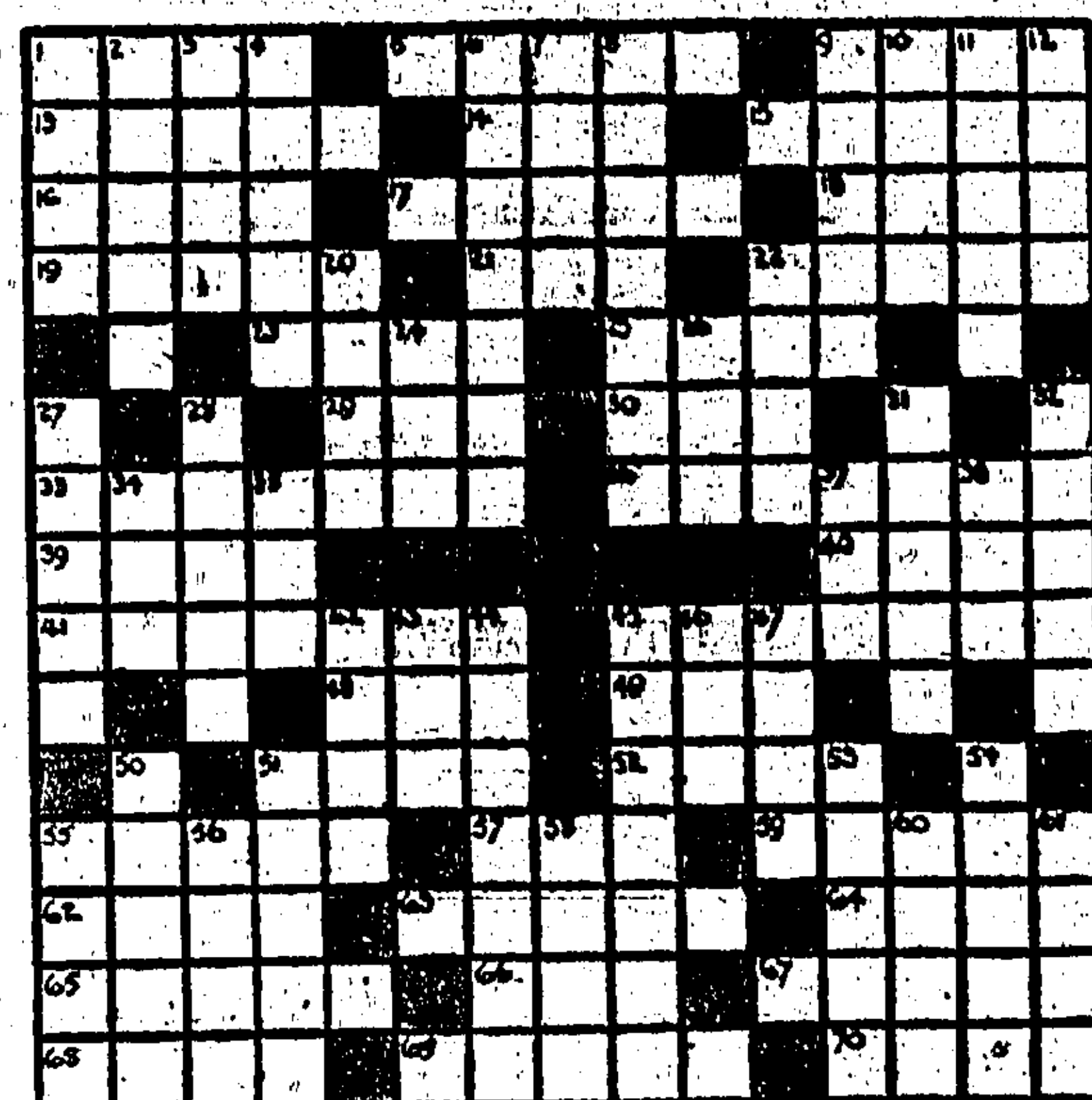
Some work was also carried out during the year on the pollution of the Repulse Bay water.

WORLD THEATRE.

AN AMUSING MYSTERY FILM.

Beginning with a laugh and ending with a laugh, the new picture at the World Theatre today, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," is essentially a comedy, but it has also all the elements of an exciting mystery play. The story concerns a young novelist, who for the love of a girl, attempts the almost impossible task of writing a complete novel in twenty-four hours. The place he chooses for the task is Baldpate, a closed mountain inn, to which there is supposed to be only one key. Scarcely has he begun to write, however, than he is interrupted in dramatic fashion, and it soon appears that there are not less than six other keys, each of which is used by an alarming caller. The result is both exciting and amusing, with a totally unexpected climax. Douglas Maclean is the hero of "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across—

- 1 Ditch.
- 5 Supports.
- 9 Expression of grief.
- 13 Overturn.
- 14 Head of corn.
- 15 Bat away.
- 16 Roman Emperor.
- 17 Bo of same opinion.
- 18 Scandinavian books.
- 19 In a boring manner (colloq.)
- 21 Snake.
- 22 Treat contemptuously.
- 23 Upright.
- 25 Extent of land.
- 29 Popular drink.
- 30 Regret.
- 33 Used in scientific laboratories.
- 36 Dignify.
- 39 Eagle.
- 40 Parts of fish.
- 41 Bolters.
- 45 Assents.
- 46 Fragment.
- 48 Portuguese denomination of money.
- 51 Animal.
- 52 Space with waxy appearance.
- 55 Coral island.
- 57 Water (French).
- 59 Edible plant.
- 62 Knowledge.
- 63 Ministry of Charles II.
- 64 Continent.
- 65 Positive and negative (elec).
- 66 Encountered.
- 67 Tree with trembling leaves.
- 68 Hurried.
- 69 Star-like flower.
- 70 Court of itinerant justices.

Down—

- 1 Repair.
- 2 Cricketer's terms.
- 3 Breezy.
- 4 Supernatural being in Scandinavian mythology.
- 6 Fares sumptuously.
- 7 Propellers.
- 8 Make ready.
- 9 Place of combat.
- 10 Metallic vein.

11 Snake inhabiting Britain.

12 With.

20 Period of time.

22 Perceived.

24 High voice.

26 Hasten.

27 Top.

28 Cooking utensils.

31 Dwelling.

32 Part of the escutcheon.

34 Conjunction.

35 Over.

37 Crude metal.

38 English river.

42 Not sultry.

43 Ago.

44 Brooks.

45 Bent like a bow.

46 Sea (obsolete).

47 Prehistoric stone circle.

50 Bend down.

51 Result of a cut.

52 Blot out.

54 Specie of willow.

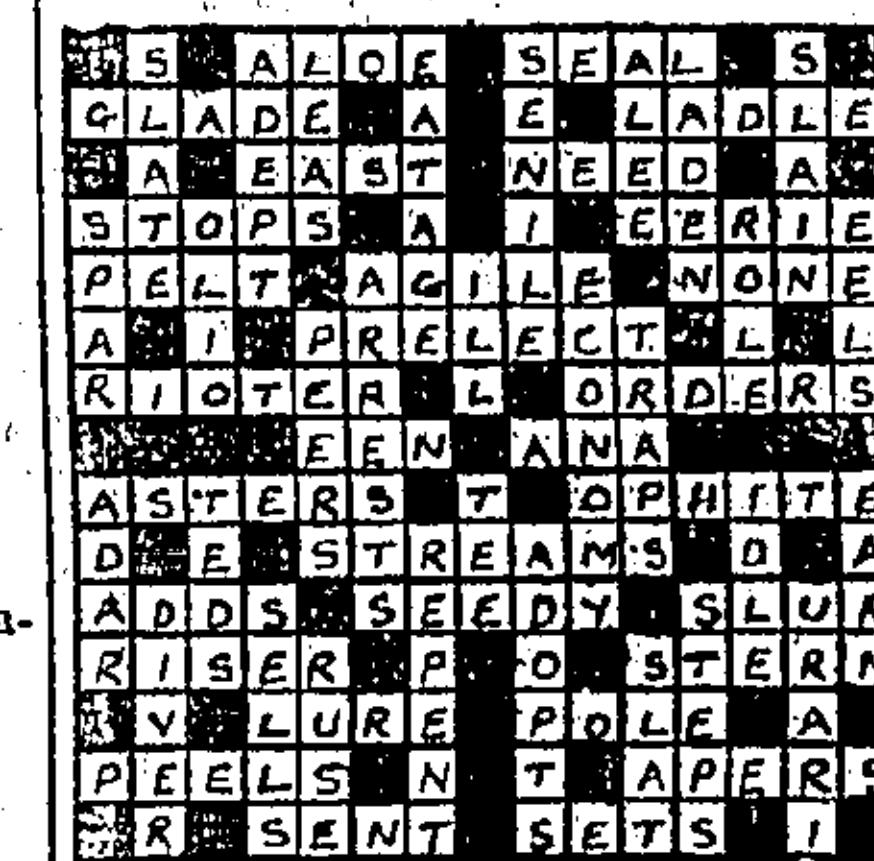
56 Fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

58 Encourage.

60 See from a distance.

61 Mentally sound.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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TEL. C. 192.

Thirty seven vessels were fumigated in port for various reasons during last year. Each fumigation was supervised by a Health Officer. The total number of persons medically inspected during 1926 amounted to 535,267, which is equivalent to 1,466 examinations for each day of the year compared with a daily rate of 759 for 1925.



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SWIMMING.**

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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1927.

**PUBLIC HEALTH IN
CHINA.**

If the Chinese resent foreign influence in China as much as the agitators make out, there are surely many benefits they have derived from contact with the outside world, for which the masses of the population should be ever grateful. If education along western lines—that is to say, entirely scholastic learning—has not always had gratifying results, there is no denying that the advantages gained through the introduction of advanced surgery and medicine, and scientific ideas of hygiene, have been almost inestimable. However, they require universal adoption, and a greater permeation of the more remote regions of the country, to make their benefits more than a mere incident, so to speak, in Chinese national life. It is all very well for the treaty ports and their immediate environs to be able to point to what medical science has done for the people; it were more fitting that the authorities made as much a business of spreading the most modern sanitary knowledge as they do the constant waging of destructive civil wars. Indeed, the public health campaign is suffering, just as are many other measures necessary for the country, owing to the incessant waste of money on militaristic projects. But there is a ray of hope discernible in the earnest efforts that are being made by Chinese medical men, with up-to-date training, who are all the time striving, albeit without much official encouragement, to bring about the realisation of the advantages of a properly organised health campaign all over China. Among these is Dr. Tsefang F. Huang, Chief of the Department of Epidemiology at Peking. In a bulletin issued by the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, he declares: "The primary function of government is to render service to the people in their interest and for their common good, and to give protection to their life and property. In a democratic form of government it is naturally expected that the authorities would do all they can to promote health and happiness of the public, to relieve poverty and sickness and to prevent unnecessary mortality. For the same reason, it is expected that they would pay equal attention to national commerce, communications, education, public health and industry. Public health directly concerns the life of the people, and therefore has an especially important claim on every conscientious government administration." His remarks certainly deserve the attention of the various administrators

who really aspire to benefit their fellow-nationals, but it is to be feared that in the present state of affairs in China, scant attention will be paid to a problem which requires, essentially, unity of government and a spell of peace and co-operation.

The actual urgency of the question of public health in China is set forth in the bulletin we have quoted, and the following references, taken almost at random, speak for themselves. The death rate in China is in all probability not less than 30 per 1,000, i.e., not less than 30 deaths occur annually among every 1,000 people in China; whereas in the leading countries of the west the death rate is below 15 per 1,000, many of the cities having death rates of 12 or less per 1,000. The death rate in China is therefore double that of the West. Counting on the basis of 15 excess deaths per 1,000, the number of people who die "unnecessarily" each year amounts to about 6,000,000. The majority of these 6,000,000 deaths can be prevented by relatively simple administrative measures. Of these 6,000,000 excess deaths approximately 20 per cent. (or about 1,200,000) occur in infants under 12 months of age, the infant mortality (annual deaths of infants under 12 months per 1,000 live births) being probably 200, as against 100 or less in the Western countries. From 25 to 40 per cent. (or 1,500,000 to 2,400,000) of the excess deaths are due to being intestinal diseases which are preventable by the control of water, food and beverages, anti-fly measures, and personal hygiene. The investigations of the Public Health Station, Peking, indicate that within the Demonstration Area about 39.4 per cent. of all the deaths take place without any medical attention whatsoever, 44.3 per cent. are treated by old-style doctors and only 16.3 per cent. receive modern medical care. Whereas less than one million dollars is spent annually by the central and local government in China on public health work, Japan, a much smaller country, has an annual health budget of about \$100,000,000 and employs about 2,000 health officers. In England the health work of the local governments alone represents an annual expenditure of about \$500,000,000. With the exception of India, declares Dr. Huang, no other large country in the world is so neglectful of its public health duties as is China, appropriately known as the "Sick Giant of the East." That, written by a son of China, is truly in itself a severe indictment.

The Latest Piracies.

So much has been written about the notorious Bias Bay haunt of pirates, that there is little to add in the case of the two latest piracies, that of the s.s. Hsinchi and the s.s. Yatshing. It remains to remark, however, on the evidence provided by these outrages that the gang carrying out the series of piratical attacks on the coast are obviously well organised, and capable of tackling at least two jobs almost simultaneously. This is the first time that it has fallen to the lot of the local press to report two serious piracies of fairly large vessels on successive days. It is not necessary to comment on the latest outrage apart from the account given elsewhere in this paper, so far as the actual piracy is concerned, but of possibly greater interest is the hope that a British naval expedition will leave for Bias Bay with the intention of carrying out punitive measures. It will be recalled that in the case of the s.s. Hopsang, an expedition of this nature was organised and a warning was left that it would be repeated in case of further piracy of a British ship. That threat should have already been dealt with fully. The Canton authorities are either incapable of taking necessary punitive measures, or unwilling to do so, and the remedy has had to be taken by the British authorities into their own hands. Whatever may be done, without a doubt earn wide commendation. The Hsinchi is a Chinese vessel, and the Chinese are as keen on having the pirate nests at Bias Bay stamped out as anybody else. The recent case of the Solviken, a Norwegian ship, caused much indignation in Norway, and it will be remembered that there was a hint at the time that action against the China Coast pirates would have international support.

DAY BY DAY.

"WHEN SELF IS ENTHRONED, PASSION IS MADE PRIME MINISTER, AND PRINCIPLE BECOMES COURT FOOL."
—S. J. Duncan-Clark.

The B. I. s.s. Tilawa is due here from Singapore on Monday morning.

There was one Chinese case of diphtheria and also one Chinese case of typhoid fever reported to the health authorities yesterday.

There were 139 estates vested in or administered by the Official Administrator during last year, representing an aggregate value of \$103,962.31. The figures for 1925 were respectively, 122 and \$124,616.47.

The number of rent distress warrants issued in 1926 was 1,623, representing unpaid rents amounting to \$437,268.48, of which \$123,283.06 were recovered; as against 1,644, \$311,361.93 and \$77,138.04 respectively in 1925.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball, who recently left Hongkong on transfer to the post of Legal Draftsman to the Attorney General, Ceylon, and Miss Dorothy Redfearn Robinson, fourth daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Redfearn Robinson.

Running from the Praya East Reclamation on to the main street, a young Chinese boy was knocked down by car No. 500 belonging to the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, who was in the car at the time of the accident, had the child removed to the Government Civil Hospital for attention.

Fifty-six bankruptcy petitions were filed in 1926, 36 being creditors' petitions and 21 debtors' petitions. The figures for 1925 were respectively 45, 20 and 25. The number of receiving orders made was 37, being 26 on creditors' petitions and 11 on debtors' petitions. The figures for 1925 were respectively 26, 10, 16.

The total number of emigrants examined in Hongkong in 1926 was 227,425, which shows an increase of 84,827 over 1925, 36,443 over 1924 and 167,456 over 1919. Doubtless, the disturbances in South China are responsible for the increased numbers leaving the country. The great majority of the emigrants proceeded to the Straits Settlements.

There were 73 cases and 118 persons committed last year for trial at the Criminal Sessions, as against 148 and 190 respectively in 1925. The number of persons actually indicted was 115 of whom 74 were convicted and 18 were acquitted. Against 25 persons the case was abandoned. One person was found insane. In 1925 the figures were respectively 19, 141, 32 and 16.

The report by the Registrar of the Supreme Court on last year's working of his department states that 615 actions were brought in original jurisdiction (compared with 650 the previous year) and the claims amounted altogether to about \$7,600,000. In summary jurisdiction there were 2,901 actions (3,171 in 1925), and the claims amounted to \$728,420, against \$784,400 in 1925.

On the 31st December last year there were 497 companies on the Hongkong Register, of which 58 were in course of liquidation. During the year 38 new companies were put on the register and 44 struck off. One company was transferred from Shanghai to the Hongkong register. The fees collected in respect of "China" companies amounted to \$122,479.13, and those in respect of other companies to \$11,305.00.

The Vaccination Ordinance of 1923 requires that all emigrants from the Colony shall be protected against small-pox. Emigrants can be vaccinated at the Government Centre cheaply and efficiently and 25,728 presented themselves for this purpose during 1926, as compared with 7,724 in 1925 and 1,877 in 1924. In addition 4,124 non-emigrants were vaccinated at the Centre. At the examination of emigrants on board ships, those who, in the opinion of the Health Officer, were not sufficiently protected had to undergo revaccination.

The programme to be given by the Broadway Polities at all performances in the Queen's Theatre to-day comprises the Mona Vanna dance extraordinary by Miss Helen Cook and Mr. Joseph Cherpino, late principal dancers with the New York midnight revue; the "Quonzo," a dance of grace and beauty by Miss Bagdonova and Mr. Kurovsky; a vocal selection by Sgr. Adolfo Bellotti, famous late star of the Metropolitan Opera Company; and Gypsy Romance, a fantastic dance pantomime of Nomad life by the entire company. The moving picture programme consists of Jackie Coogan's latest picture, "Johnny Get Your Hair Cut" and the usual topical gazette.

**LIABILITY OF A
LANDLORD.**

**HOUSE USED FOR
IMMORALITY.**

Following two prosecutions for keeping No. 62, Portland Street, as an illegal house, the Police summoned the landlord, Li Hin-man, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a charge of allowing his premises to be used for immoral purposes.

Mr. A. J. O'Donoghue appeared for the defendant, and said that although his client was the landlord, he never took any active part in the management of the premises, which were controlled by a rent collector. After the first prosecution, in July, the then tenants vacated the premises, which were taken by new occupants.

On August 7, another prosecution was taken out against a female tenant, and on conviction, notice to quit was served by the defendant's agent. The woman refused to leave, informing the rent collector on each occasion that she would move when she found suitable premises elsewhere.

The Police were informed of the tenant's refusal to quit, and after repeated orders to quit were ignored a solicitor's letter was sent to the woman, who vacated immediately, she being threatened that an order from the Magistrate would be applied for if she insisted on remaining in the premises. His Worship asked what proof the defence had to show that they were not aware that the premises were being used for immoral purposes.

Mr. O'Donoghue replied that they only had the word of his client.

His Worship pointed out that the rent collector should have made enquiries into the character of the new tenants before letting the premises.

Mr. O'Donoghue commented on the difficulty of obtaining such information. He said that the rent collector had asked the woman if she were of good moral character, and he had been reprimanded for his impertinence. His Worship remarked that he should have made enquiries from elsewhere. It was a foolish question to put to the woman herself. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

**STONE-THROWING
CHARGES.**

**CONSTABLE AS COM-
PLAINANT.**

In attempting to disperse a crowd of Chinese who had gathered in Wusung Street, yesterday evening, to see a travelling theatrical performance, an Indian constable was stoned by some of the bystanders, resulting in the appearance of one man before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. The defendant denied the charge, but was convicted and fined \$5.

Theatre Case.

Another incident was mentioned when a ticket collector of the Po Hing Theatre charged a Chinese with throwing stones, about 10.30 p.m. yesterday.

The complainant stated that he was standing at the door of the theatre when the defendant approached the entrance with the apparent view of going inside. He was asked for his ticket, but replied that he had not purchased one. The complainant then informed him that he would be allowed inside. He later picked up a piece of brick and threw it into the Theatre at the complainant. After a short chase the defendant was arrested by a district watchman.

The defendant was ordered to sign a bond for \$25, to be of good conduct for six months.

EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 31.

Paris	124
New York	456 1/2
Brussels	84.92
Geneva	25.21 1/4
Amsterdam	12.13 1/4
Milan	80.85
Berlin	20.43
Stockholm	18.11
Copenhagen	18.10
Oslo	18.05
Vienna	34.48 1/2
Prague	100 1/2
Madrid	22.75
Lisbon	211.02
Athens	307 1/4
Bucharest	785
Rio	5.27 1/2
Buenos Aires	47 1/2
Bombay	1/5.29 3/32
Shanghai	2/5 1/2
Hongkong	1/11 1/2
Yokohama	1/11.15/16
Silver (spot)	25.3/16
Silver (forward)	25 1/2

—British Wireless.

The Very Idea!

Berlin.—An ambitious pawnbroker in search of social distinction told his pathetic story to the Berlin court recently.

He had, he said, in the course of the last ten years succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune. All he needed to make him perfectly happy was some official or diplomatic title.

A Berlin acquaintance, Dr. Bramert, who claimed to have influential friends in the Angora Cabinet, offered to procure for him the post of Turkish Consul-General in Berlin.

He told Herr Hamburger that Angora demanded that \$50 should be paid in advance to defray the official stamp duty usual in connexion with such credentials. The money was handed over to Dr. Bramert, and before long news came that the appointment had been made.

Herr Hamburger gave a magnificent banquet at one of Berlin's most fashionable hotels, and invited various industrial and commercial magnates to celebrate his accession to consular honours.

Weeks passed, however, and nothing further was heard of the promised appointment. Finally Hamburger decided to sue the doctor for obtaining money under false pretences.

Dr. Bramert suavely assured the court that the \$50 had actually been sent to the Grand Vizier, David Bey, who, however, had unfortunately been condemned to death and executed before he had time to put his signature to the appointment. The pawnbroker's counsel was unable to disprove this statement, and Dr. Bramert was acquitted.

Man at Bow County Court: I am a sunshade maker, and trade is bad.

West Ham wife: The wife does the work, and the husband walks off with the praise.

Stratford man: I am a beer taster. Magistrate: What is that? Man: Another name for a "froth blower."

Wood Green magistrate to a six-foot motorist: You are a naughty boy in the matter of speed.

Man fined at Lambeth for being intoxicated: I think the doctor was unfair, in asking me to walk on a tape measure.

In some hospitals the management adopt the system of having a tablet to each bed, on which the doctor writes his directions about the patient.

One old fellow was consumed with curiosity to know what was written about him, and when the nurse was called away, managed to get at the tablet. When the nurse returned, she was surprised to find him in dire distress, groaning, sobbing, and moaning. "Oh, dear! oh, dear! I've got to die—I've got to die!"

"What is it? Are you feeling worse?" she kindly inquired.

"N-not particler, mum," he groaned. "But I've got to die. The doctor wrote it on my ticket."

The patient was relieved, the ward and the nurse were amused, when it was found that the doctor had ordered some simple change of medicine, professionally adding the words "Ter die"—three times a day.

The agricultural labourer is the greatest worker of us all.—Mr. Ben Tillett.

We need more people who have the capacity of making profits.—Sir Arthur Balfour.

I do not object to accumulation of capital, if properly used.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

The most valuable asset in commerce is public confidence.—Mrs. Ethel M. Wood.

I only want three things from my doctor—to be cured completely, quickly, and cheaply—and homoeopathy does this for me.—Sir Robert Parks.

Following the appearance of a ghost at the Royalty Theatre, which is said always to occupy the same stall in the otherwise empty house, St. Martin's Theatre is stated to have acquired a spook of its own which has been seen by one of the staff on his rounds at night. The ghost is that of a lady, pale and sad, and the theory advanced that she was lured into a house once standing on the site and there fully done away with.

It is far more likely that it is the ghost of a lady who started out innumerable times to see a certain show and was each time prevented, and who, upon finally reaching the theatre, died of the effects of the "street turns" whilst waiting in the queue. She now hovers about, determined to see that show.

Josef Borisoff, the noted violinist, who has been very successful in Manila, will be returning to the Colony during the next fortnight when he hopes to give one or two concerts. Booking will open shortly at Andersons.

DETAINED BEER.

GANDE PRICE LTD. GET JUDGMENT.

DELIVERY ORDERED.

Judge Peter Grain delivered the following judgment at the British Supreme Court in Shanghai, on Saturday morning:—

Gande, Price, Limited v. Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.

The plaintiffs, in this case, claim delivery of seventy-five cases of Tennant's Lager Beer wrongfully detained by the defendants, the Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd., or (Halkwan) Tls. 678, the value of the goods.

The facts concerning the case are as follows:—

The Ocean Steamship Co. are the owners of Holt's Wharf, Pootung.

On August 16 the consignment of Lager Beer arrived at Shanghai on board s.s. Philoctetes, and on the same date the plaintiffs duly filled up the import application form in accordance with the "Handbook of Customs Procedure at Shanghai."

The plaintiffs handed in the Import Duty Memo, which was duly stamped "Checked by Luxury Surtax Section" at the Customs. The total duty for which the plaintiffs were liable was Shanghai Tls. 48.32.

They also handed in the Bill of Lading according to Customs procedure instructions.

The duty, which the owner is required to set out on the Duty Memo, and Import Application Form, is the 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, 2½ per cent. surtax and 2½ per cent. luxury tax and the wharfage and conservancy dues. This is all that the Customs request and this was done, amounting in all to Tls. 48.32.

The plaintiffs are instructed to pay their cheque for Tls. 48.32 to the agents of the Customs, the Chinese Maritime Customs Bank.

It is not contradicted that the plaintiffs did everything that the Customs in their Handbook of Procedure instructed them should be done, and in the ordinary course, on payment of the correctly assessed duty to the agents of the Customs, the Bank, give a receipt, for which on presentation at the Customs a release permit or document authorising the wharf to deliver the goods is given. The cheque for Tls. 48.32 was duly presented at the bank on August 18. But in this case the bank agents of the Customs refused to give a receipt unless the plaintiffs paid 30 per cent. extra duty over and above the legal duty claimed by the Customs.

Mr. Gande, on behalf of the plaintiffs, then went to the British Consulate-General on August 18 and paid in the sum of Tls. 48.32 and obtained a receipt.

Mr. Gande, then together with Mr. Stockley, one of H. M. Vice Consuls, went to see the Commissioner of Customs with whom they had an interview.

Mr. Stockley handed to the Commissioner of Customs a letter signed by the British Consul-General, stating the facts concerning the matter. The letter states that the Customs bank had refused to accept payment of the treaty and surtax duties, wharfage and conservancy dues, tendered by Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., and that in view of such refusal the amount Tls. 48.32 had been deposited at the British Consulate-General, at the disposal of the Commissioner of Customs, and the letter concludes with:

"The provision of Articles 24 and 33 of the Treaty of Tientsin having been complied with, I am informing the British firm concerned that they are entitled to obtain the release of the cargo in question."

The Commissioner was asked to release the cargo, but he refused to do so until he received the Customs' bank receipt informing them that an office called the Surtax Bureau did not allow such a receipt to be issued until the full taxes levied by the Nanking Government had been paid.

The legal advisers of the plaintiffs, Messrs. White, Cooper and Co., then wrote to the defendants' legal advisers, Messrs. Platt and Co., stating that they had tendered the bill of lading to the defendants and stated the facts, asking for delivery and had been refused. To this Messrs. Platt and Co. reply that that was correct and then this action was started.

Mr. Lipson Ward appears on behalf of the defendants. And on an application by him on August 22, on behalf of the defendants, the Court directed that notice of this action should be served on the Commissioner of Customs, which was duly done, the notice stating that the Commissioner of Customs was "at liberty to appear and make such application herein or otherwise" as he might be advised. But the Commissioner of Customs does not appear and Mr. Ward suggests (Continued on Page 8.)

FULL COURT OF APPEAL.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS NOT IN ORDER.

A CLERICAL MISTAKE.

The Full Court assembled this morning to hear an appeal against the decision of the Magistrate at the Kowloon Court in the case in which two Chinese were charged with having in their possession forty pigs which had been stolen. Each was fined \$150.

When the motion came before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood and Mr. P. Jacks this morning, Mr. Hing Shing Lo appeared for appellant and Mr. Somerset Fitzroy for the Crown, the latter applying for the case to be struck off the list.

Counsel for the appellant did not outline his grounds of appeal owing to an argument on a point of procedure in connexion with the original motion. In reply to questions by the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Hing Shing Lo said the final case was delivered to the appellants on June 16 and notice of appeal was sent on June 30. It was served on the solicitor concerned.

His Lordship: It is addressed to the Crown. Why was it served on Mr. Hall?

Counsel: I think that was a mistake.

His Lordship: You are proceeding under a motion which is not addressed to the respondent.

Counsel: I should like to apply for leave to amend the motion. It is very unfortunate that the mistake crept in.

His Lordship continued that it seemed to him that the Crown had nothing to defend, and asked whether counsel for the appellant could resist the application by the Crown for the case to be struck off.

Mr. Hing Shing Lo: I must admit that I am taken aback. I can only suggest that I might appeal to you on the merits.

His Lordship: I can't hear you on the merits.

Mr. Lo: A technical or clerical mistake was made. If you have no objection I will ask an adjournment to consider how best I might resist the application made by the Crown. If you allow the application an obvious miscarriage, will occur.

His Lordship pointed out that the respondent was entitled to motion of appeal within fourteen days. Mr. Lo said he might say Mr. Hall had done his best to get the Crown interested and that at last the Crown had come into the case with reluctance.

His Lordship: Was a stated case given on June 30?

Mr. Lo: Yes, but amended since. His Lordship: Therefore there was no stated case on June 30. His Lordship said they were agreed on the proper course to be taken in connexion with the appeal. The two men were convicted by Police magistrates, and under the Ordinance the appellant should, within fourteen days, give a stated case and also notice to the Registrar, and send a copy of the case to the other party.

In this matter the appellant had not complied with the section of the Ordinance. They had not, within the period named, sent a copy of the stated case either to the respondent or his solicitor, and no notice of motion was prepared on behalf of the appellant and served within the time specified. That notice of motion was wrong in form. It was addressed to the Crown therein named as respondents. The solicitor on whom it was served was therefore entitled to disregard it.

The Crown had been improperly brought before the Court in the motion, and in the absence of proper preliminary proceedings the Court had no jurisdiction to consider the merits of the appeal as raised by the stated case.

The appeal would therefore be dismissed, the appellant to pay the costs of the Crown.

FRANCO-BRITISH AMITY.

NECESSARY FOR WORLD PEACE.

Paris, Aug. 31. The so-called "Golden Book of France," which is a voluminous synthesis of France, past and present, and is destined for the British Museum, has been formally presented to Sir Austen Chamberlain while he was en route to Geneva, at a ceremonious function.

French officials, military leaders, and Ministers, among the eminent persons present, glowingly tributed the Entente Cordiale, and Sir Austen Chamberlain, responding, declared British affection for France, and the conviction of the necessity for a Franco-British union for the maintenance of world peace.—*Reuter*.

Later. Sir Austen Chamberlain has left for Geneva, after the meeting of the League of Nations Council.—*Reuter*.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BEER DECISION.

BLOW TO TREATY BREAKERS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

As these lines are being written, an important judgment is being delivered in H.M. Supreme Court of the greatest moment to the business world of Shanghai, arising out of the Nanking regime's attempt to impose prohibitive taxes on foreign products. In the case brought by Gande, Price, Ltd., against the Ocean Steamship Company claiming delivery of 75 cases of Lager beer wrongfully detained by the defendants, or damages representing the value of the goods, judgment has just been given for the plaintiffs, and thereby a great load of worry has been removed from the shoulders of the foreign community, who were beginning to wonder where their beer was coming from in the event of an adverse decision. The British Court has clearly signified that it does not intend to be privy to the breach of Treaty rights, and the Nationals of the other leading Powers have already taken the requisite steps to protect their treaty rights.

Nanking's little scheme for taxation is now in the unenviable position of a stillborn child. In well-informed and authoritative circles the impression is prevalent that the entire programme of taxation, which was to have come into effect on September 1 in Shanghai and in other areas under Nationalist control, has been indefinitely deferred owing to the chaotic state into which Kuomintang politics have been plunged. And the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has taken the lead in petitioning the Nationalist Government to desist from enforcing the proposed taxation on the plea of its ruinous effect on Chinese industries. All of which shows that the Chinese Chamber all this time obviously was out of touch with the true sentiments of Chinese business men, whose best interests are in no sense different from those of their foreign confreres.

The Cult of Anarchy.

The other day a curious screed consisting of two slips of paper was given to the community of Shanghai, by way of a backwash from the Sacco and Vanzetti case, purporting to emanate from a joint organisation rejoicing in the picturesque titles of the "Black Flag Union of Korea," the "Anarchist Youth Federation of China" and the "Anarchist Federation of Shanghai." The mimeographed English text contained the amiable suggestion that the American Consulate in Shanghai be blown up and American capitalistic enterprises similarly sent to perdition. These signers of the gentle appeal to the "proletariat" forgot to give their addresses, which was distinctly disappointing to the police. The screed bore evidence of Soviet inspiration from the very nature of its phraseology and suggests the reflection that although Moscow may have decided to eschew spectacular propaganda methods through a Borodin or a Galen because it gets the Soviet into hot water with the Powers, it has substituted something less conspicuous.

Blood Thicker Than Water.

In these stressful times, when Nationalist-Bolshevik agents are working under high pressure to sow dissensions among the Powers and utilising the old device of playing off one country against another, it is a source of gratification to see these subtle machinations effectively defeated. We have recently had a fresh example of Anglo-American solidarity brought to our attention by the arrival of the L.C.S. Kungwo from Nanking after having been fired at on three separate occasions during her voyage from Shanghai to Hankow and back. The U.S.S. No. 4, which was conveying the Kungwo and two other vessels between Nanking and Chinkiang, was also fired on and had a pitched battle with fugitive and deserting soldiers for about 10 minutes. The U.S.S. Isabel, with Admiral Hough on board, also had a brisk encounter as she was entering Nanking harbour from the Pukow side of the river. Virtually every vessel is being subjected to the menace of irresponsible and lawless banditry, but it is no little consolation to know and feel that British and American warships are working together and carrying out the best traditions of the two Navies, without waiting for permission from London or Washington. Once again, as at Nanking on the fateful March 24, it is being demonstrated to the world at large in general and to practical

(Continued on Page 8.)

CANTON FROM DAY TO DAY.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK STILL WANTED BACK.

ATTEMPT ON GEN. LI.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Despite the resignation of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, his adherents in Canton are making another effort to reinstate him. An elaborate scheme is planned and a circular telegram will be sent by all the local organizations urging the ex-Nanking Marshal to resume his duties.

At a meeting of the Political Council, it is now decided that a grand assembly will be held on the 4th of September on the East Parade Ground. At this muster not only will Marshal Chiang be urged to withdraw his resignation but men like Wu Hon-man, Chang Ching-kiang, and Wu Tze-fai are likewise to be requested not to give up politics.

The police authorities have notified all shops to hang out a white pennant inscribed with the following words: "Reinstate Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and the Five Nanking Commissioners."

It has just been made known that the delayed return of General Li Chai-sum to Canton was due to another attempt on his life while returning from Wuchow. He was travelling on a gunboat to Canton. In the course of the journey, a small rowing boat approached and a man threw two bombs at the gunboat. One dropped into the water while the other caused minor damage to the ship.

The boat was detained and four persons on board were arrested. The general ordered his vessel to return to Wuchow where he remained a few more days.

General Li in an interview has said that the resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek was the Marshal's own wish and disclaimed that he had anything to do with it. He was confident that leaders like Wang Ching-wei, Wu Hon-man, and Chiang Kai-shek would sink their difference and work for the welfare of the party and nation.

Premature Reports.

General Chen Ho-yuk, Commissioner of Military Affairs, has just returned to Canton after a visit to Shanghai, Nanking, and Kiu-kiang on an important military mission. At Kiu-kiang he met Gen. Cheng Fat-fui, the "Iron Commander," and asked him to return to Canton. It is understood that Mr. Wang Ching-wei asked Cheng to remain and that the latter is still in Kiu-kiang or Shanghai in spite of the report in the local papers that he has already arrived. It is learned that the "Iron Commander" will arrive in Canton very soon in order to assist Gen. Li Chai-sum to effect military preparations against the threatened invasion from Fukien.

Finance Crisis.

Effective methods are being made to restore the credit of the Central Bank. Officials of the Department of Finance have demanded the merchants to raise \$10,000,000 for military expenses but at least a part of it will be used to restore the confidence of the Bank. No payment by the Bank will be made in five days in order, it is said, to prevent the "run" by secessionists.

A sum of \$500,000 has been appropriated from the Salt Bureau for use of the Bank. The Department of Finance has required that all forms of taxes must be paid one month in advance.

It is understood that several money changers are under arrest for refusal to deal in the bank notes of this bank.

Railway Link.

Mr. Yip Ka-chun, manager of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, has decided upon a plan to link up that line with the Canton-Samshui Railway so that passengers in the West River districts can proceed directly to Hongkong. A bus-service has been inaugurated to maintain a regular run between the stations of these two railways. According to this arrangement, passengers for Hongkong can buy through tickets from any stations along the Canton-Samshui Railway, and when they arrive in Canton they will be conveyed by buses without charge to the Canton-Kowloon Station.

Messrs. John D. Robinson & Co. forward a booklet "The History of Cocoa Cultivation" issued by Messrs. Oadbury Bros., Ltd.

Club secretaries are invited to attend the meeting of the Management Committee of the Hongkong Football League at Volunteer Headquarters on September 6, at 5.30 p.m. when arrangements for the League competitions for the coming season will be made.

THE RAILWAY.

REPORT ON WORKING FOR LAST YEAR.

CHINA SECTION DEBT.

The report of the Manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway is just out. It reviews the repair and improvement work carried out during 1926 and proceeds to state:

The conditions obtaining on the Railway as a whole during the year have shown a very appreciable improvement over those of the previous year. Nevertheless the train services have been subjected to frequent interruptions and late running, over which this Section had no control.

Early in the year the through train services were resumed consisting of a third class slow train in each direction daily. The locomotives and stock of the Chinese Section were in such a bad state of repair that the trains could not run to time and on some occasions the passengers had to remain at the border over-night, coming forward the following morning.

It was felt that this slow through service imposed a distinct hardship on the passengers and it was therefore decided to run the one train each way as a fast train over the Chinese Section with corresponding fast trains on this Section to connect. They were discontinued on October 25th when the time-table was revised and it was found possible to put on an express train and a slow train to and from Canton daily.

Passenger Receipts.

The Local passenger receipts amounted to \$42,230.22, as against \$332,268.31 for the previous year, and the goods receipts were \$25,861.333 or \$4,098.69 more than the previous year. The Through and Joint Sectional Traffic receipts were \$32,291.91 as compared with 17,562.38 for the year 1925.

The Fanning Branch Line was closed on January 11th until the 3rd of May. The receipts were \$3,244.86 or \$3,739.73 less than the previous year.

The total Operating Expenses amounted to \$639,787.80. The salaries of the Junior Clerical Staff were not provided for in the estimate of Working Expenses, but grouped with those of other Government Departments under the head of Junior Clerical Service.

The disbursements against the estimate of Working Expenses amounted to \$495,377.72 and the salaries of the Junior Clerical Staff \$24,375.33. The portion of Special Expenditure chargeable to Revenue was \$22,338.23.

Further items amounting to \$18,152.16 are included in respect of services rendered and materials supplied by Government Departments; also payments by Railway during the year not provided for in the Railway Estimates but charged to Government votes.

Expenses Exceed Revenue.

The operating expenses exceeded the Revenue by \$101,743.07.

Claims against the Chinese on account of suspension of Through and Joint Sectional Traffic, hire of Rolling Stock and demurrage at the end of the year 1925 amounted to \$716,547.79.

During the year certain items were accepted by the Administration of the Chinese Section, and the accounts were adjusted accordingly. The claim in respect of the year calculated on the same basis has also been added, and the total at the end of the year was as follows:—

Suspension of Traffic (1923 to 1926)	\$866,372.45
Demurrage	56,212.00
Hire of Wagons	89.51
Short Supply of Wagons	103.76
Brought forward	\$923,227.73
Less Short Supply of Coaching Stock by the British Section	1,098.60
Total due by Chinese Section to British Section	\$922,129.13

The results of the past 5 years are as follows:

Year	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts
1922	\$719,235.76	\$502,144.55	\$217,091.21
1923	474,721.78	528,613.18	— 48,791.35
1924	420,188.15	507,514.42	— 87,326.27
1925	430,678.31	520,301.40	— 89,623.15
1926	538,544.78	530,787.80	— 101,743.07

Through and Joint Sectional passengers carried were as follows:

Year	Through	Joint	Total
1924	103,734	16,224	120,000
1925	103,734	16,224	120,000
1926	103,734	16,224	120,000

Passengers booked at Stations in British Territory to Stations in China including Lowu

Passengers booked at Stations in China including Lowu to Stations in British Territory

The Local passengers carried were as follows:

Main Line .. 1,177,284 1,038,821 1,151,780

Fanning Branch Line .. 82,505 58,410 48,541

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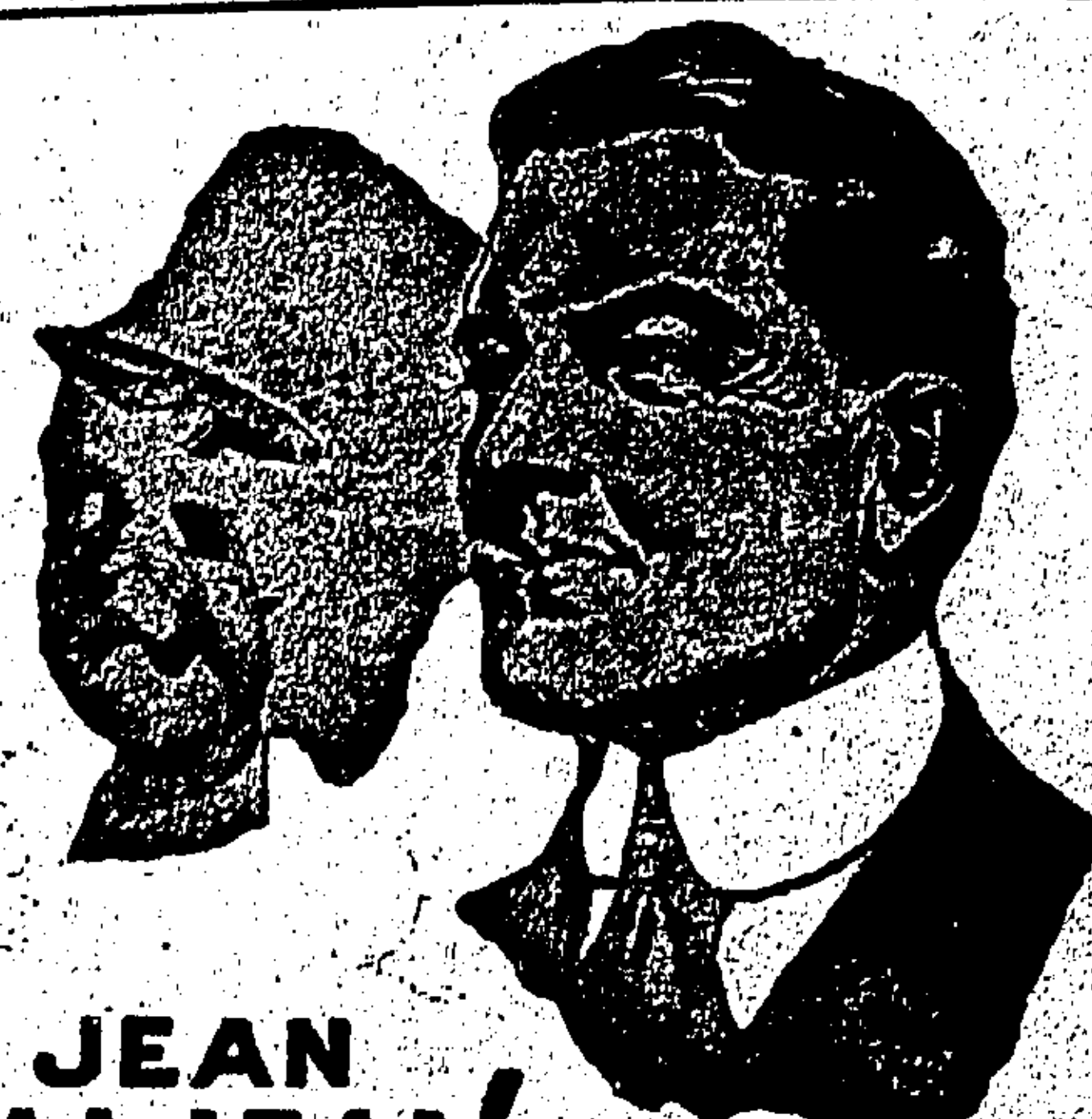
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SHANGHAI SWIMMING.

C. N. BROWN WINS 100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first night's heats of the Shanghai Rowing Club's swimming gala, one of the most important events of the local aquatic season, were brought off on Friday night at the Club baths, before a fair attendance of spectators. Many spectators were prevented from appearing last night by the impression that the programme would take a long time before it would be run off; but the facts showed that these pessimists were unwarranted. While the programme last night was a long one, the events were run off in wonderfully smooth style, the Club authorities standing for few hitches in the advertised list of events.

The first event last night was the boys' members' one length free style handicap, the heats for which had been previously swum off. The final result in an easy win for Tommy Sayle from E. Muir in 32 seconds.

The heats for the one length handicap followed. There were seven of these which result as follows:—

Heat 1:—R. E. Witschi. Heat 2: H. Diestel. Heat 3: C. J. Pearce. Heat 4: Martin. Heat 5: C. A. Muir. Heat 6: N. R. Kirk. Heat 7: L. Goldman.

The life buoy race provided an interesting struggle, the people who were condemned to be saved being the ones who aroused the sympathy with the spectators. A swimmer was forced to dive into the water and bring a drowning man a certain length in a certain style before the race was reckoned to be judged upon, there were not many entries, yet the race was interesting. The event was hardly one to arouse much interest rivalry, which is the chief object of sport out here.

The 100 yards free style championship of Shanghai, which formed the fourth event on the programme, was spoiled from an exciting point of view by the inability of J. R. Johnstone to compete. Johnstone complained that he had fever before the race and was unable to match his skill against C. N. Brown, whom he was confidently expected to beat. C. N. Brown won the final of this event in the time of 60 4/5 seconds. It was thought that he could easily have beaten the Shanghai record if he had been pressed. The time was 2 1/2 seconds above the old mark.

The 440 yards free style championship of Shanghai attracted only three entrants, J. R. Johnstone being sick. The Race was won by the veteran MacCabe, after a good contest with F. W. Ambrose, who finished more than one length behind. F. Marcal was third and last.

HOME FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

London, Aug. 31.
Matches played in the Home Football Leagues yesterday resulted as follows:

Division I.	
Arsenal	4 Burnley
Liverpool	5 Bury
Middlesbrough	3 Tottenham
Portsmouth	3 Aston Villa

Division II.	
Bristol C.	4 Port Vale
West Brom.	2 Stoke C.

Division III. (Southern.)	
Bournemouth	2 Southampton
Plymouth	4 Bristol R.

Division III. (Northern.)	
Bradford C.	0 Darlington
New Brighton	3 Doncaster
Wrexham	2 Crewe

—Router.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

POSITIONS TO DATE.

The following table shows the positions of the teams in the Scottish League up to and including last Saturday's matches:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	3	3	0	0	11	4	6
Motherwell	3	3	0	0	9	1	6
Partick	3	3	0	0	7	3	6
Celtic	3	2	1	0	6	0	5
St. Mirren	3	2	1	0	7	4	5
Kilmarnock	3	2	0	1	5	4	4
S. Johnstone	3	2	0	1	5	7	4
Airdrie	3	1	1	1	6	5	3
Aberdeen	3	1	1	1	4	6	3
Raith R.	3	1	0	2	6	7	2
Falkirk	3	1	0	2	7	7	2
Hibernians	3	1	0	2	4	5	2
Cowd'beath	3	1	0	2	2	7	2
Hearts	3	1	0	2	6	5	2
Hamilton	3	1	0	2	3	4	2
Clyde	3	1	0	2	4	8	2
Dundee	3	0	1	2	0	4	1
Q. Park	3	0	1	2	3	6	1
Dunfmline	3	0	0	3	2	10	0

Forthcoming weddings announced include the marriage of Mr. C. Lo, clerk in the Banque Franco-Chinoise, residing at 12 Tang Long Street, and Miss F. Leon, teacher, 132 Queen's Road East.

stone being sick. The Race was won by the veteran MacCabe, after a good contest with F. W. Ambrose, who finished more than one length behind. F. Marcal was third and last.

SWIMMING SIMPLIFIED.

CONFIDENCE AND A LITTLE NERVE ARE FUNDAMENTALS OF DIVING.



Diving, like any other sport in any field, has its fundamentals.

Confidence, form, rhythm and timing are the most essential points for a beginner to keep in mind. Have confidence along with a little nerve on the end of a diving board, two to three feet from the water, and you should be able to try diving.

Stand erect, with toes over the end of the board, and feet together, and arms stretched over the head; bend body at the waist line and bring the outstretched arms parallel with the thighs.

With the head well bent forward and chin against the chest, proceed to a falling motion. Try to keep the feet on the board as long as possible.

Do this quite a few times, and after gaining confidence and overcoming fear, you are ready to take the same dive with a spring from a standing position, and gradually work into a running plain front dive.

Although diving is not necessary, it will help one to enjoy swimming, especially where there is a diving board.

NAVY LAWN TENNIS FINALS.

WORTHINGTON EASILY KEEPS HIS TITLE.

Pay-Lieutenant-Commander R. E. Worthington, R.N., formerly of Hongkong the holder of the Singles Championship of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, easily retained his title at Roehampton beating Lieutenant-Commander P. F. Glover in the final in three straight sets with the loss of only seven games.

Worthington is a player, who, to use the Gilbertian phrase, does nothing in particular and does it very well. No one would dream of trying to imitate his style, but his shots are undeniably effective, mainly by reason of their almost unerring accuracy. Yet he is not by any means a stone waller, and he has several scoring strokes, the best of them being a hooked drive from the forehand side across the court, which has lots of pace on it.

Glover, on the other hand, has a fine style and plays the all-round game with freedom and grace, but he was exceedingly erratic, and his tactics were even poorer than his play. He seemed at times to be trying to play Worthington at his own game, and, of course, making a failure of it, whilst when he tried to play the game which comes natural to him he was continually over-hitting. His judgment, too, was frequently at fault in the matter of going up.

In the first two sets Worthington went on pulling game upon game in that unobtrusive way of his, winning the first to 1 and the second to 2. He also went equally serenely to 5/1 in the third set. Glover then made a belated effort, and looked for a brief period like squaring the set; he pulled up to 4-5, but that was as far as he got.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

(Continued From Page 7.)

Chinese in particular by the British and American Navies that blood is thicker than water.

Manners Maketh Man.

If a digression from grave to gay may be permitted, it would not be inappropos, perhaps, to allude, in passing, to a controversy that has arisen in this distracted city regarding manners in cinema establishments and other public places such as exclusive hotels and tea-dance establishments. The dispute, curiously enough, has arisen towards the end of the "silly" season rather than at the beginning, and since we have no counterpart of the giant gooseberry or monster sea-serpent beloved of English scribes in home papers, the subject of manners may do for a substitute. The whole trouble has arisen from the fact that a male member of a cinema audience perpetrated one fine evening the unpardonable offence of sticking his legs and feet—they were doubtless tired feet of a tired business man—over the back of the seat next to that occupied by the wife of a local resident, thereby having his pedal extremities on a level with, and about two feet from her face. A scene was prevented by the forbearing nature of the lady concerned. Another correspondent rushes into print and registers his profound shock on seeing a local young blood execute a Charleston on the ballroom of the Majestic Hotel on a full-dress Saturday night in khaki shorts and with tennis shirt sleeves rolled up well over the elbow. If Shanghai residents can develop sufficient enthusiasm and interest in these dog days, with political chaos all around us and with business in a state of stagnation, to write to the papers on the subject of manners, there is hope for Shanghai.

MARINE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT.

One of the papers laid on the table at this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council comprises the recommendations by the Harbour Master as regards staff establishment and salaries for the Government Marine Surveyor's Department.

There is also a report on the subject of Hongkong passenger certificates. The recommendations in the main suggest increases, which in the first year are estimated to cost the Government an additional \$43,262.

Owing to the excessive pressure on our news space to-day, a more extended reference to this paper is necessarily deferred until our next issue.

"TELEGRAPH" FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY FOR EASY FORECASTS.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish Football League matches (to be played on Saturday next, September 3rd.) set out in the Coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

Read the Rules below and follow them carefully:—

Rules of Competition.

1. All forecasts must be contained on coupons cut from the "Hongkong Telegraph," the name of address of the entrant to be plainly printed in block letters in ink.

2. All envelopes must be addressed to the "Hongkong Telegraph," 1/3, Wyndham Street, and marked "Football Competition" on the front, with sender's name (without address) on the back.

3. Any number of attempts may be sent in, but a separate coupon must be used for each attempt.

4. The prize of \$50 will be awarded to the competitor who sends in twelve correct forecasts on one coupon. If there is no correct forecast of all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be awarded to the competitor who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts on one coupon. In the event of more than one competitor forwarding an equal winning number of forecasts, the \$25 will be divided equally between such competitors. No competitor, however, will be entitled to more than one share of the prize.

5. All forecast coupons must reach the "Telegraph" office not later than 12 o'clock (noon) on Saturdays. Coupons received after that time will be disqualified.

6. The results of each week's Competition will be announced in the "Telegraph" of the Fridays following the dates on which the matches are played.

7. Competitors who have forwarded eight or more correct forecasts must send in claims for the prize. Envelopes containing such claims must be marked "Football Claim" and must reach this office not later than the Wednesday following the dates on which the matches are played, failing which they will not be considered. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

8. The "Telegraph" will accept no responsibility for the loss or non-delivery of coupons. No correspondence or interviews will be entered into concerning this Competition.

MARK YOUR ENVELOPES "FOOTBALL" ON THE FRONT, AND WRITE YOUR NAME (WITHOUT ADDRESS) ON THE BACK OF THE ENVELOPE.

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

If you forecast eight or more results correctly on one coupon, don't forget to make a claim not later than the Wednesday following. Watch the "Telegraph" on Fridays for results.

DETAINED BEER.

(Continued From Page 7.)

gests on behalf of the defendants that he does not appear as he has no answer to the plaintiffs' right to the delivery of the goods. By the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, Article 26, and the agreement and rules made under it, in the same year, the rate of Import Duty is 5 per cent. on all articles except certain ones enumerated and certain goods duty free.

By Articles 8, of the Mackay Treaty, 1902, certain additions by way of surtaxes were suggested but the article never came into force, as it was dependant upon other matters. In pursuance of the Washington Treaty, 1922, ratified in 1925, a conference was convened to consider a 2 1/2 per cent. ad valorem luxury tax with a possibility of increasing it to 5 per cent. ad valorem but the conference broke up without arriving at any result.

On August 10, 1927, a notice appeared in the North-China Daily News headed "Stamp Tax Bureau of Kiangsu" signed Tai En-kaio, Chief of the Bureau, and Ho Chiao-chu, Vice-Chief and it stated that these two gentlemen on instructions from the Nanking Government had established a Special Stamp Tax Office for "Imported and Chinese machine brewed foreign wines and liquors" and were going to charge 80 per cent. on these articles after August 11, 1927, and these two gentlemen then did set up their office or bureau in the Customs bank, and are the cause of the failure to get the proper receipt at the Customs bank when the Importers tender the correct and legal duty.

The position of the defendants is as follows:—By an agreement with the Commissioner of Customs, in consideration of the Commissioner of Customs granting "General Discharge Permits" when applied to, the defendants guarantee that the goods so discharged shall not be removed without a "stamped permit" from the Commissioner of Customs. Apparently from the last clause in the agreement the Commissioner of Customs may, at any time, cancel the agreement without assigning any reason.

On August 2, the defendants applied for a "general discharge permit" of the cargo of the s.s. Philoctetes, which was duly granted, and also a "permit" to discharge cargo into lighters and convey to Holt's Wharf.

And the master of s.s. Philoctetes received an order from the Ocean Steamship Co. to discharge cargo into godown on Holt's Wharf, dated August 2. This has been duly carried out and the property of the plaintiffs, the 75 cases of Lager Beer, is now in the godowns of the defendants, at Holt's Wharf. There is no doubt that the defendants are in an embarrassing position. Although they know that the plaintiffs are legally, by law and treaty, entitled to their goods, nevertheless there is their agreement and guarantee.

Mr. Lipson Ward on behalf of the defendants practically admits that he cannot resist an order by the Court for delivery of the goods.

Mr. Reader Harris says, in "so many words," "We cannot help your troubles, your guarantee to the Commissioner of Customs is nothing to do with us," and he claims that the plaintiffs having fulfilled all their obligations and carried out all their legal duties are entitled to their property.

I also am of the same opinion, and in fact it appears to be the opinion of all three parties concerned. I, therefore, give judgment for the plaintiffs and make an order for the delivery of the goods, namely, 75 cases of Lager Beer forthwith. I make no order as regards the value of the goods in lieu of non-delivery of the goods, as the defendants have stated that they are prepared to deliver the goods on the order of the Court. And as Mr. Reader Harris states he does not ask for costs, I make no order as to costs.

Mr. Lipson Ward: There will be some small charges.

His Lordship: I understand Mr. Reader Harris agreed to that.

The following teams have entered the Hongkong Football League for the coming season: Hongkong Club, Kowloon Club de Recreio, Royal Artillery, R.O.S.E., Hongkong Police, R.A.F. Sports Guards, the C.A.A. and the S.C.A.

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PUT on a roofing that LASTS—that will STAY water-proof and storm-tight.

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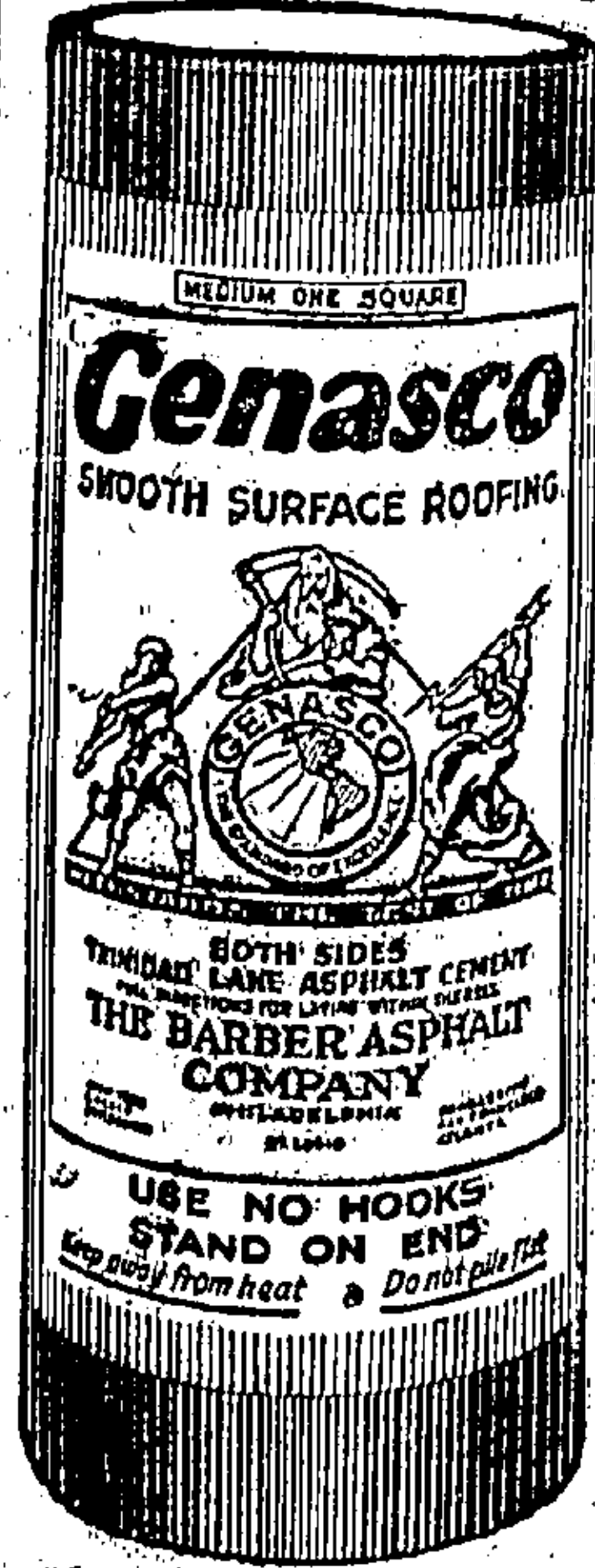
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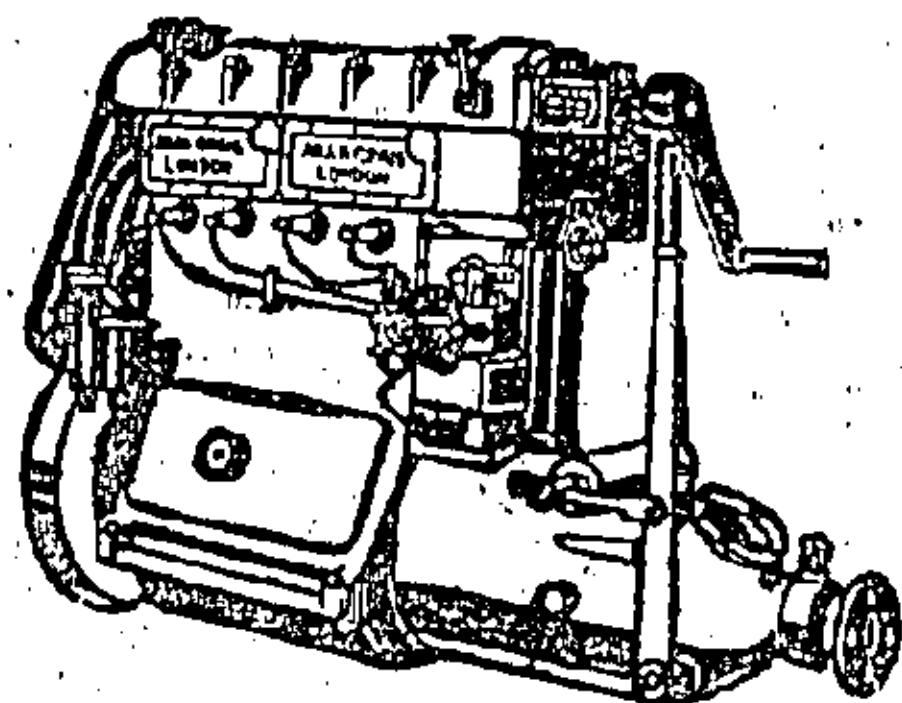
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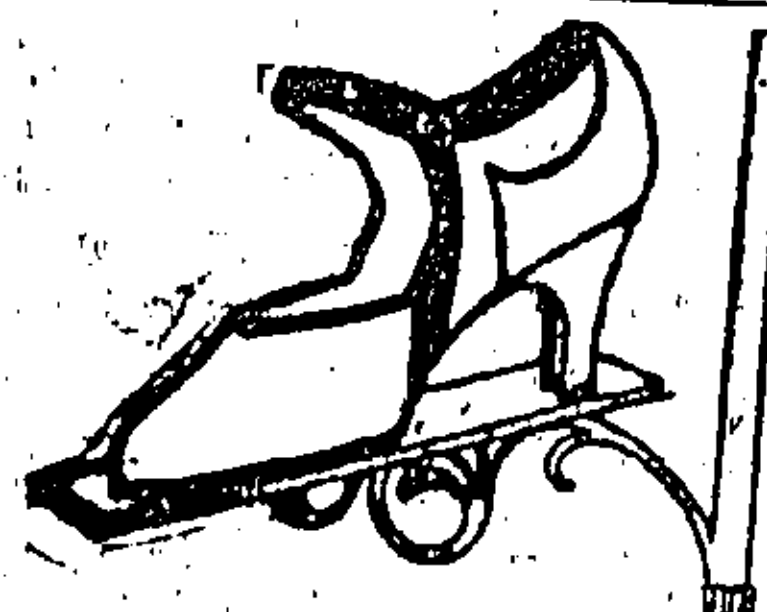
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	4-6	H.P.	2	Cylinder
	6-8	"	2	"
	7-12	"	4	"
	10-14	"	4	"
	16-20	"	6	"
	20-24	"	6	"
	28-36	"	6	"
	20-45	"	4	"
	40-70	"	6	"
	40-70	"	6	"
	60-100	"	6	"

OVERHEAD VALVES. RELIABILITY—SMOOTH RUNNING.
All these are yours and more, when you put in an Ailsa Craig
no trouble Marine Motor. The motor as supplied to H. M. The
King, British Admiralty, Board of Trade and Royal National
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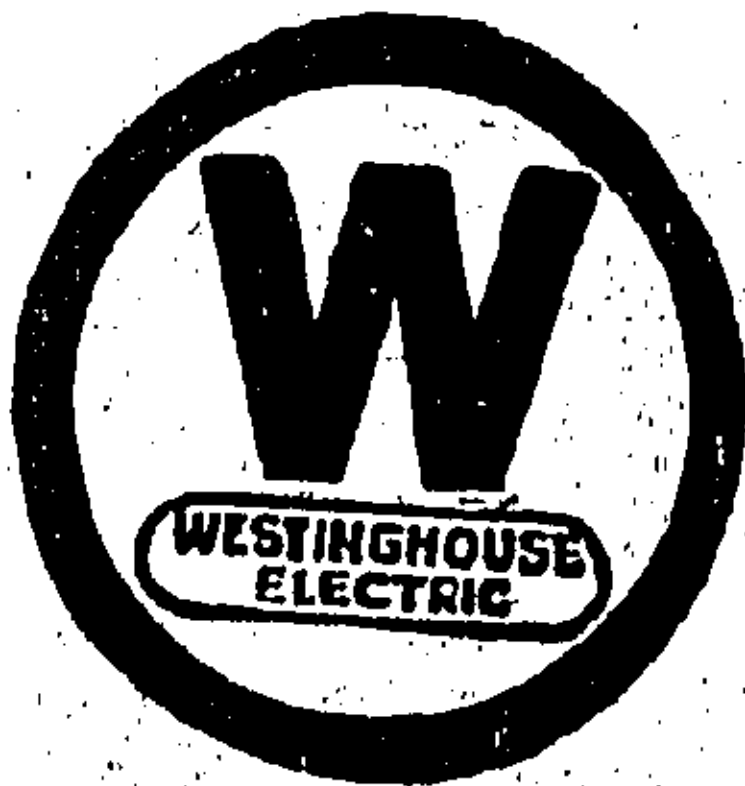
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TRAGEDY IN A BUNGALOW.

LETTER ASCRIBES IT TO
"VERY HARD TIMES."

Bertram Hoare Kirby, forty-six, appeared before the Louth (Lincolnshire) magistrates last month, charged with the murder of his wife, Minnie Eleanor Kirby, whose body was found in a wooden bungalow at Louth, where the couple had lived with their eight-year-old son Norman. There were injuries to the head.

Counsel for the prosecution said that when the body was found three letters were lying on the kitchen table. The first was addressed, "To whom this may concern," and stated: "I could tell of very, very hard times. My darling wife, who is my greatest pride in life, has realised this fact. God bless her. Nobody could possibly wish for a better wife. We have realised our financial state of affairs, and come to the conclusion that death is the only way out of them."

The letter went on to say that Kirby, who sold food on commission, found himself saddled with debt, that they had nothing to eat at home, and that he volunteered to go away with the idea of obtaining work. It concluded, "Please bury darling Minnie and myself together. We have loved one another."

The second letter addressed to "Dear Ralphie," a son in Canada, after speaking of the purchase of a football for him, and expressing the hope that he would prosper, said: "Your dear mother lies cold and will never be able to write to you again, and further you will never hear from me again as I am going with mother."

Wife's Unfinished Note.

The third letter, which was addressed to "Dear Auntie Julia and Uncle Fred," asked them to take care of Norman and said, "The other boys I believe are all right. How I love them. Dear darling Minnie, she will not have to suffer any more."

Counsel also read a letter written by Mrs. Kirby and unfinished, which was found in the man's pocket. It was addressed to "My Dearest Boy," and said they were at last able to send him the football that Harry (a son who lived away) looked very nice in his new suit, and that he went for a walk with them on Sunday. The last two lines, Mr. Saywell pointed out, were very badly smeared from left to right, and there was what appeared to be a scratch mark with a pen.

The suggestion was made that the woman was struck on the head with a heavy axe by her husband, and killed while she was writing this letter. Afterwards he left the bungalow and sent the boy Norman away. The discovery of the tragedy was made by the son Harry, who found the place locked up.

Inspector Davies said that when he arrested him at the White Horse public-house Kirby was playing dominoes. He got up and drank his beer and came out. A bottle half full of whisky was found in his pocket. Kirby was committed for trial at Lincoln Assizes. His solicitor indicated that the defence would raise a question whether he had mental trouble or not.

MOONLIGHT SEA TRAGEDY.

DISASTER TO A BATHING
PARTY.

Search was still being made in mail week for the body of a girl who was drowned while bathing with two others in the moonlight at Eastbourne, and the whole town was thrilled with the story of the extraordinary gallantry displayed by a bus conductor during rescue operations.

Three young nurses, Doris Hilda Hurd, Mabel Guy, and Helen Westgate, of the Royal Eve Hospital, Eastbourne, went to bathe near the pier, the evening being fine, and a waning moon throwing a clear light upon the waters. A heavy swell was running at the time, however. Miss Guy was a good swimmer, but the other two could scarcely swim a stroke. They had been in the water only a few minutes when the two non-swimmers got into difficulties.

Miss Guy attempted to save Miss Hurd, but failed, and narrowly escaped with her own life. Meanwhile the cries of the young women had attracted the attention of Charles Henry Woodard, a bus conductor, of Marlborough Parade, who was walking along the parade.

He rushed down the beach, and without a moment's hesitation plunged into the sea. He succeeded in reaching Miss Westgate, and brought her ashore, and then on learning that there was a third woman in difficulties, he

OUR SEA STORY IN PICTURES.

UNIQUE COLLECTION IN
DANGER.

£90,000 APPEAL.

The finest collection in the world of prints and paintings illustrating the maritime history of Great Britain is in danger of being lost to the nation whose deeds it chronicles.

It is the Macpherson Collection, formed during many years of patient search by Mr. A. G. H. Macpherson and now housed at 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W., where visitors are welcomed.

Prince George, as Patron of the Society for National Research, heads the list of signatories to an appeal issued with the object of making what has become a national asset a national possession for this and future generations.

"We desire (say the signatories) to call attention to the fact that the Macpherson Collection at an early date may pass out of this country altogether, either to America or to Europe, where strenuous efforts are being made to secure it."

A Great Collection.

"The items in the Macpherson Collection, excluding the atlases and printed books, number 11,382."

"The lack of a National Maritime Museum has until recently presented an insuperable obstacle in the way of concerted action. The Board of Admiralty and the Office of Works have decided to convert the Queen's House, Greenwich, into the required National Maritime Museum as soon as the building is vacated by the Royal Hospital School."

"We (the signatories) have invited Messrs. T. H. Parker, the naval and military print-sellers, of 12a, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, to value the Macpherson Collection. Captain Harry Parker, the senior partner, writes: 'It is my assured belief that the Macpherson Collection is absolutely unique and priceless, and I have no hesitation in stating, from a trading point of view, its break-up value at public auction to be between £200,000 and £150,000.'"

"Mr. Macpherson, for a national purpose such as we have in view, is willing to abate one-quarter of the price he is asking abroad for the collection and is prepared to accept £90,000."

"On a first instalment of £25,000 being paid to the trustees of the National Maritime Museum, he will give them the option of completing the purchase within six months. A donation of this amount, consequently, removes the immediate danger of the collection going out of England."

BRITISH SOYA BEAN.

ACCLIMATISED AFTER
14 YEARS' TESTS.

After experiments extending over nearly fourteen years, Mr. J. L. North, curator of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, N.W., has acclimatised the Manchurian soya bean, an oil-producing plant from which products varying from linoleum to printer's ink can be made. It remains, however, to test the commercial possibilities of the bean as grown in this country.

"This year," said Mr. North, "I hope to be able to supply enough of the seed from North Manchuria, which I have naturalised, for two acres of land, and next year, assuming that the weather is favourable, there should be enough for 100 acres."

"The bean grows to a height of about 18 inches, and the straw can be used as a food for dairy cows. The oil produced from the bean is very valuable, and the fat from it is worth more than twice as much as the best tallow. For making the best soaps the fat is almost essential and is fetching to-day about £24 a ton."

launched a boat, with the help of a man named Hearn.

They rowed about and soon reached a point 150 yards from the shore, and then the boat capsized. Hearn shouted that he could not swim. Woodard swam rapidly towards him, seized him and carried him in a very exhausted state through the turbulent breakers to the shore.

Woodard thereupon again put out in a boat, and with police and other helpers, made a wide search for some time, but reluctantly had to give up without finding any trace of the missing girl. Miss Hurd was seventeen years of age, and her home is at Fairlight-road, Eastbourne.

This is the first bathing tragedy at Eastbourne for a very long time.

THE SOVIET FLIGHT DESPERATE.

EFFECT OF BAN ON
PETROL SALES.

"The conscience of the whole world is being roused against the handling of petrol from British oilfields in Russia stolen by the Soviet, and observers who have recently returned from Moscow assure me that the farce in Russia cannot go on much longer."

This declaration was made by Sir Henry Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch Oil Company and a director of the Shell Transport and Trading Company to a Daily Mail reporter recently.

An American friend of mine who visited Moscow to discover the truth of the position told me that the Soviet is so desperately in need of credit that even the sale of stolen petrol, which is its last desperate effort, cannot keep the regime going for more than two years.

Now that the great oil companies are closing up this avenue—and I do not think any reputable companies will continue to handle the stolen petrol—its plight is becoming more desperate, and the lies that are being officially circulated by it are evidence that it is clutching at any straw.

Untrue Suggestion.

It has said that I have tried to obtain a monopoly of Soviet oil—which is untrue—but it does not disclose that in the negotiations in which my group was only an interested party (very far from even 50 per cent.) three conditions were *sine qua non*: (1) Indemnification of the previous owners; (2) no sale need be effected by sellers if the oil should afterwards be wanted for internal consumption, for which there was to be no indemnity; and (3) no advances and of credits to be given by any of the parties. Those are the facts.

As long ago as the Sofia Cathedral bomb outrage (in April 1925) I was endeavouring to persuade the great oil concerns of the world not to handle the stolen petrol which was being used for subversive activities throughout the world. I wrote to Mr. Rockefeller pointing out that those who handled this petrol were providing the Soviet with the means to carry on its policy of disorganising society.

That this is the case is proved by the statistics of production and sale of oil in Russia. Before the war the average oil production was 6,418,000 tons a year, of which only 735,000 tons was exported. Now for the three years 1924-5-6 the average production has fallen to 5,226,000 tons, while the exports have increased to 1,298,000 tons, leaving only 3,928,000 tons for home consumption. This is evidence that the Russian peasants are being deprived of light and fuel so that the money may be obtained for propaganda.

OUR DAILY TA ON HEALTH

RIGHT WORK FOR
TUBERCULAR.

GREAT CARE NEEDED.

The most recent bulletin by the National Tuberculosis Association concerns the employment to be followed by tuberculous, after they have recovered from the disease while it is in an arrested state.

When the person leaves hospital or the sanatorium, adjust himself mentally and physically to the changed conditions. In the sanatorium he is able to rest most of the time once in the routine of daily life the walls of the institution dominant note of his existence. He has not been allowed the sheltering walls of institution until his robust colour, and weight have been restored, and he will be able to sustain the burdens of existence.

He will probably appear ordinary observers more than most of the people around who have never suffered with tuberculosis. They will naturally much of him, and he will try to meet their expectations. This is a serious error. On the other hand, the patient may fear his disease and be in habits of rest so that a lot of work will seem burdensome. This attitude of mind requires readjustment.

The patient who comes to a sanatorium must have work will be sufficient to provide for himself and perhaps family, but which will not be about a physical breakdown of excess of exertion. Whenever the patient should try to turn to his old occupation, this has been such as to be associated with the attack of disease. If his physical condition is not up to what it was before, illness, the work may be somewhat modified to meet his new condition.

Whenever a patient who has a long period in a sanatorium turns to daily life, he should opportunity for frequent consultation. This is necessary in order that the effects of the on the patient may be regular and terminated; and his activities in accordance with these requirements. It is a mistake to go along without control, for disease is insidious and relapses set in and gain control before patient realizes his difficulty.

The Australian Premier's reference, which is to be held in Sydney, will consider the site of the Empire Exhibition of 1931. It is considered that the Centennial Park is likely to be favoured there may be a proposal to the exhibition on the north side of Sydney harbour in order to tidy it expressly with the new bridge.

SCOTLAND'S WAR MEMORIAL.



Scotland's National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle, was recently opened by the Prince of Wales at a great ceremony of religious and military pageantry. The memorial is one of the most beautiful in Europe. It consists of a gallery and a shrine built on the Castle rock. In the centre is a block of dark green marble on which stands a steel casket containing the names of 100,000 Scottish men and women who fell in the war. This casket was presented by the King. Above photo shows the Prince of Wales inspecting the Guard of Honour representing various Scottish regiments.

THE ORIENTAL STROLLING PLAYERS.

A really First Class Company specially engaged for the opening of the largest and most up-to-date theatre in the East, for European entertainment.

LEE THEATRE

(PERCIVAL STREET)

OPENING NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1927.

Make a note of the date and book your seats early.

Booking at Moutrie's from Monday, September 5th.

ADMISSION \$3. \$2. \$1.



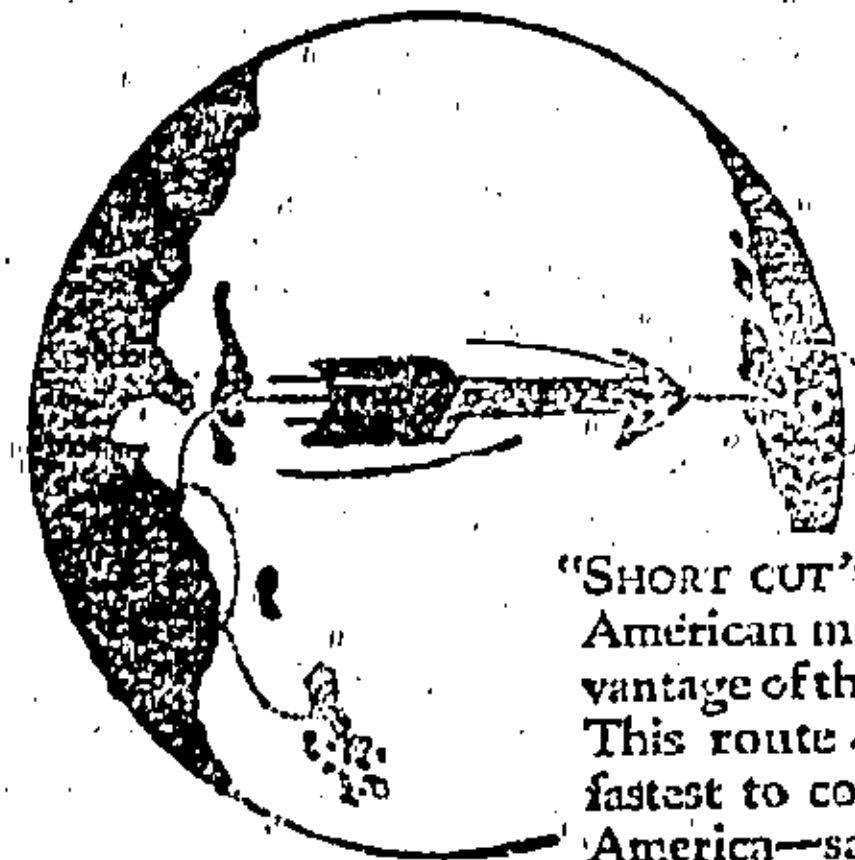
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SEATTLE

"Short cut" your products into American markets by taking advantage of the Seattle short route. This route—the shortest and fastest to consuming markets in America—saves valuable days "in transit" and makes possible quicker and more propitious deliveries. In addition there is a proportionate saving in your insurance and interest charges.

You owe it to yourself to investigate the advantages of shipping via SEATTLE—the quickest, most economical gateway to your American markets.

Write TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT for full details

The PORT of SEATTLE
GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

A one-storey house at Hok Lo Chung, Kowloon City, collapsed at 5.10 this morning and a Chinese woman was buried beneath the fallen masonry. She was extricated alive, and was removed to Hospital with injuries to her body and arms.

The s.s. Nagpore, from Rotterdam and Singapore manifests as dangerous goods 189 tons of explosives, and 15 tons of safety cartridges. Other dangerous goods manifested were 1,623 packages of fire crackers by the s.s. Sung Shan Maru, from Shanghai and Swatow.

COLONY'S HEALTH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The attendances amounted to 22,050 as compared with 26,820 in 1925.

The dispensary in Nathan Road was closed at the end of September, the patients being seen at the Railway in a room kindly provided by the manager.

Health in Schools.

In the course of her report on the schools, Dr. E. M. Minett, the Medical Officer for Schools, says:

The work during 1926 has been moderately satisfactory. Over 1,000 entrants have been thoroughly examined, together with about 150 special cases, 405 of these entrants, found defective, have been re-inspected. The finding of defects is a useful initial part of School Medical Inspection, but the point on which successful work depends is, in what proportion the defects found are improved or cured. Provision for sight defects has been very satisfactory, and in schools where trouble is taken to see that glasses are worn, and to explain to the boys that new glasses, like new boots require a little patience, the improvement has been close on 100 per cent.—a most pleasing result for the oculist—as well as for the M. O. Schools.

Treatment for other defects, however, has been almost negligible. Chronic trachoma, unhealthy or enlarged tonsils, adenoids, ear trouble and various minor ailments, have been noted, and the Headmasters of schools have sent the boys for treatment according to the scheme arranged in conjunction with the G. C. H. and the Chinese Public Dispensaries, but if repeated attendances are necessary, the boy will seldom keep them up, his main idea being that one visit and one bottle of medicine should work an instantaneous cure. This has been particularly noticeable in treatment for trachoma or ear discharge, which is necessarily prolonged, and where it is quite impossible that the old cases should see the senior doctor in charge at each attendance, unless a special day were to be set apart for school cases only. This at present is quite impossible for the staffs of the hospitals.

Some Difficulties.

"It is at present useless even to suggest operation, for even the worst cases of unhealthy tonsils or adenoids. I think only two cases have been operated on, among Chinese children, during the year. When I have the School Nurse to interpret for me, I hope to be able to persuade the children into better health habits.

"Two outstanding difficulties are, that most children are seen at an age when defects have become so firmly established (chronic trachoma, shortsight, ear disease, spinal curvature and poor chest development) that no preventive measures are of much use; also the child's opinion as to necessity for treatment is allowed to be paramount. Lowering of the age for admission to schools would help in this difficulty.

"Another is that many boys attend school for a short time only and by the time re-inspection is made, (usually within six months after inspection) they have left school or transferred to another, in some cases under a new name. It is a distinct financial loss to the Government when a child is provided with the specialist's eye examination and spectacles, and leaves school the following week or month."

BRITAIN'S ARMY MANOEUVRES.

CHANCELLOR SEES MECHANISED WARFARE.

London, Aug. 31. Mr. Winston Churchill arrived by air at Upavon last evening to witness the army manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain.

He took the opportunity to inspect the "Saint Raphael" aeroplane, which is to-day attempting a flight to Canada.

This morning, Mr. Churchill inspected the new mechanical force of the British army, which was drawn up in long lines and presented a striking appearance.

It included tanks, large and small armoured cars, self-propelled guns, dragon tractors with gun wagons, half-track lorries, and six wheelers, used for the transport of troops.

Immediately after the inspection, the troops entered on the concluding stage of their fortnight's strenuous training, which gave Mr. Churchill an opportunity to see the whole of the mechanised brigade in action.—British Wire.

According to the Harbour Office reports up to nine o'clock this morning there were 16 arrivals of which seven were British. Departures numbered 14.

SHOW CASE SMASHED.

THEFT IN THE CITY.

Tempted by a display of jade ornaments in the window showcase at Messrs. Kwong Sang's shop, Ice House Street, a robber last night or early this morning, smashed the glass with a brick and helped himself to the contents.

He was apparently in a hurry, fearing the presence of watchmen round the corner, and took only two pairs of ear pendants and a bracelet, all of jade stone, leaving other articles placed farther from his reach, untouched. Two other pairs of jade pendants as well as a large number of silver objects of art which would have added appreciably to the value of the robber's haul were left behind. At eight o'clock this morning an assistant of the Kwong Sang jade and blackwood store, which is situated next to Messrs. Anderson's music store in Ice House Street, arrived to find the plate glass of the window case broken.

He enquired of a lone Indian policeman standing on guard nearby: "What are you doing here, and what has happened to our shop?"

The Indian was unable to say anything beyond what was obvious from the spectacle of the smashed window. As for his being there, he explained that the watchman at Alexandra Building told him that a shop window had been broken into, and that "something" had happened which required looking into.

No-one, not even the three watchmen who are supposed to keep an all-night vigil around the building, seemed to know the precise time of the robbery. When a Telegraph representative visited the scene this morning, the contents of the window-case were in a state of disorder. Nothing had been moved by the shop-assistants while they awaited police investigations. A brick, wrapped up in a piece of newspaper, showed the manner in which the glass had been broken. The value of the stolen property is put at \$130.

IN BIG FLIGHT.



Colonel Minchin, who is flying from England to Canada in one "hop" accompanied by a lady and another British airman.



Captain Hamilton, who accompanies Col. Minchin on his big flight.

WORLD FLIERS IN TURKEY.

HELD UP BY FORMALITIES.

Constantinople, Aug. 31. The aeroplane "Pride of Detroit," on which the Americans Brock and Schlee are flying round the world, has arrived here from Belgrade.

The airman are losing a day on schedule, owing to the authorities forbidding an immediate resumption of the flight, pending the completion of formalities. They hope to resume their journey tomorrow.—Reuter.

COLONY'S GROWTH.

THIRTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

The Government has just issued a very useful paper, giving financial and other statistics showing the development of the Colony during the 30 years from 1897-1926.

The civil population has grown from 243,565 in 1897 to 874,420 in 1926. The Colony's revenue grew from \$2,686,914 to \$24,788,762 in 1926 which was the peak year. The expenditure of the Government in 1897 was \$2,641,409, and in 1925 it touched its highest mark at \$28,266,817. It is most interesting to note that the Colony had a debit balance as late as 1916, but that in 1924 the balance of assets over liabilities rose to \$15,971,495.

In 1897 assessed taxes brought in only \$429,137, but in 1926 they produced \$3,636,668. There were no liquor duties in 1897, but they yielded \$1,186,313 last year. Among the other items to show big increases must be given Stamp Duties, which rose from \$252,217 in 1897 to \$2,928,339 in 1926.

Land Boom.

As showing the land boom which took place here in 1922 and 1923, the following table is illustrative:—

1919		\$ 263,960
1920		555,349
1921		1,634,098
1922		2,721,304
1923		3,488,797
1924		1,909,236
1925		570,243
1926		236,342

The manner in which shipping has grown is shown by the fact that in 1897 there were 9,944 ships cleared and entered and that in 1924 there were 30,240, the total tonnage for this last-named year (a record) being 56,731,077.

MURDER ENQUIRY.

TO-DAY'S HEARING.

The trial of the two Chinese who are charged with the murder of Mrs. Rose Mackay was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning.

Mr. D. H. Davidson was the first witness called. He said he was a lodger staying with the Mackays. He remembered during the Chinese New Year seeing Mrs. Mackay in possession of two \$1 notes of the Hongkong Bank, which he later discovered were forgeries.

Asked by Mr. Whyte-Smith as regards the money he gave to Mrs. Mackay for his board at the end of July witness said that he gave her \$56 in five \$10 notes, one \$5 and one \$1.

Witness also said that on August 5, Mrs. Mackay had been to town to do some shopping at the Wing On Company. Witness could say from his personal knowledge that deceased was a customer of Wing On's.

On August 7, at about 8 p.m. Walter Eckert rushed into the house and told him, in the presence of Mr. Mackay, Miss K. Mackay and a Mr. Ware, that Mrs. Mackay was stabbed on the Chaiwan Road. Witness and Walter Eckert proceeded by tram and then by foot to Mrs. Mackay's assistance, whilst Mr. Mackay and the others went by motor car. A Mr. Osborne who lived next door notified the police at Shaukiwan. He had to call at the police station as the telephone was out of order.

Witness and Walter Eckert were the first to reach Mrs. Mackay, the husband and the police arriving later. Mr. Davidson found her dead, propped up on the bank of the hillside and he laid her down on the road to await the arrival of the others.

Mr. Charles Mackay was next called. He corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Davidson. He also told the court that he gave his wife \$25 for housekeeping expenses and said that after the murder there was only \$50 found. The rest of the money was composed of one \$100 note and several fives and tens which were missing.

Witness deposed that Mrs. Mackay always wore three rings at all times. On her left hand was a diamond engagement ring, which since her murder had been missing.

The case is continuing.

For some time past the foreigners employed in the Chinese Maritime Customs have been more than a little perturbed at rumours concerning the possibilities of their being disarmed. These rumours, caused by the state of chaos reigning in China, and the fact that the foreigners in the Postal service are being disbanded almost daily, are now known to be without foundation, for, it is said, the local Customs authorities have received news from the Inspector-General stating that no changes of any description are to be made for a considerable time to come.—A Canton correspondent.

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NYANZA	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
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MALWA	10,986	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
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MONGOLIA	16,504	29th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TANDA	6,956	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MANTUA	10,946	12th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
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SPEAKING FILM PROBLEMS.

THE EXPERIMENT WITH
 "ST. JOAN."

LONDON COMMENT.

Next Wednesday Mr. Bernard Shaw, Miss Sybil Thorndike, and Mr. Lewis Casson are going to conduct a final experiment with the "speaking film," and they will decide, as a result of that experiment, whether to continue with the projected filming of certain scenes from "St. Joan," states the Observer of mail week. One such experiment has already been made during the week, but no decision has been reached.

"We have seen enough in our first trial," said Mr. Casson, in an interview with the Observer, "to be convinced that there are very great possibilities in the 'speaking film,' but it cannot be stressed too much that the whole of our investigation from beginning to end must be laboratory work. We are not trying so much to produce definite artistic results as to find out the laws of the production of these films."

This is the first occasion on which Mr. Shaw has allowed any play or part of a play of his to be filmed. It is, one gathers, his curiosity about, and his interest in, the scientific novelty and the technique of "the nascent art," as he has called it, that has led to his active participation in the experiment.

As for his own view, Mr. Casson declares that his invention roused in him for the first time a vivid interest in the cinema. "The silent film," he said, "was not interesting to me, simply because it was silent. My interest is in the human voice, and when it became possible for the film to reproduce speech as well as gesture, I became immediately interested."

If the invention developed, as he thought it would, Mr. Casson confessed that he would be very much tempted to go in seriously for film work. Already, he thought, that within the limitations imposed by the loud-speaker, the speaking film had reached a surprising level of excellence in technique. Wherever there was a loud-speaker there was necessarily a certain amount of "distortion"—though in that direction research is continuous, and in the end doubtless the whole problem of distortion would be abolished.

Our Ears Becoming Coarse? "Sometimes, I think," he said, "that our ears are becoming coarse. We have almost ceased to notice that there is so very much difference between hearing a real orchestra and listening to a loud-speaker. Perhaps when the loud-speaker starts one feels for a moment that there is nothing to be heard but a more or less unpleasant noise, but after a time one accepts the new convention. While the whole thing is on a different level, the ear finds the same relations of tones and qualities between the different instruments as in a real orchestra. So, with the human voice."

"But the voice has this great advantage over the orchestra: it can adapt itself to the new conditions. The piece can, so to speak, be reorchestrated. And it is to this point that our researches have so far been directed. We find that the technique of acting will have to be re-modelled. Whereas on the stage it is necessary to exaggerate, to act larger than life; for the Phonofilm we have to understate—that is, act with even less emphasis than people use in normal life. Actors on the silent screen have found that the same thing applies to gestures. The camera has keener eyes than any audience ever had."

Problem of Prompting.

"To give a trivial instance: we have found that when we are working in this new medium, the problem of prompting becomes acute. When plays are broadcast from the B.B.C. studios a script is rolled silently before the players, and thus prompting becomes unnecessary; but when you are facing a camera that watches as keenly as it listens there is a difficulty. Of course it is rare for a person, as actors put it, to 'fry up,' but it happens often enough that an actor hesitates. Sometimes he is prompted unobtrusively by another actor; often enough he does not need even that help. On the phonofilm, the merest hesitation is magnified so much that it is almost enough to destroy the illusion."

"That is the sort of problem we are working on; in short, the problems of recording speech are all our concern. How to reconcile the technique of production and photography which has grown up for the silent film with the demands of a speaking film, is a grave problem which will have to be studied carefully in the future. At present it is not our concern; we are simply making experiments with the voice. Should we decide after next Wednesday to go on with the experiment we shall make a film only of certain excerpts from 'St. Joan' and it

THE FESTIVAL OF THE VINE.

A COLOURFUL PAGEANT
 AT VEVEY.

CERES AND BACCHUS.

The Festival of the Vine, which dates from Roman times, is to be held at Vevey from August 1 to August 9, says a Home paper of mail week. It is a rare and expensive affair, and has only been held three or four times in a century. The last was in 1905 and cost five hundred thousand francs (Swiss). This year it will be something nearer a million francs, but the organisers hope to make it a success and at least to cover all expenses. Each citizen is asked to guarantee the sale of a certain number of tickets, and each participant in the pageant provides his own costume. The organisation is in the hands of an artist who is responsible for the general colour-scheme and effect.

The pageant always follows closely the old tradition, but brought up to date in detail. The goddesses Pales (Spring) and Ceres (Summer), and the god Bacchus (Autumn) are each accompanied by their respective attendants. Altogether 1,800 persons will take part, some of whom have been rehearsing since January, for music and dancing are to play important roles and need much practice.

Water-colour sketches are made of the prize-winning costumes and of the pageant itself, and are kept in the museum as records. Here you may see and compare at your leisure the pageants of former centuries.

Napoleonic Memory.

The great market-square of Vevey, large enough for Napoleon to have reviewed his troops there before marching them into Italy, makes an ideal setting for the festival, sloping as it does from the old covered market at the top to the chestnut-trees on the lake-side. It took many carpenters many months to erect the huge grandstand which can seat over 13,000 people. All seats over thirty-three francs have a back—a comfort not to be despised on a hot August day.

Seat-holders will not only have the pageant to look at, but will also be able to let their eyes wander over one of the widest and most beautiful views in Switzerland. Across the dreamy, translucent lake are the tortured peaks of the Savoy Mountains, like some prehistoric waves of molten lava petrified in mid-air; to the left, the Rhone Valley, with its long, green line at the end of the lake, above which the faint snow-caps of the Dent du Midi and other more distant giants seem to hang above a soft blue haze like a beautiful mirage; to the right, the long waterway to Geneva; and behind, the terraced vine-yards of Mont Pelerin and the austere tower of St. Martin, dominating from amongst its great trees both city and market-place, as well as the flowery cemetery, in the midst of which lie the British prisoners of war who died in Switzerland after their release from Germany during the war.

The Festival was duly proclaimed on the last day of May in twelve different parts of the straggling town by heralds in medieval costumes, headed by bands and accompanied by officers of the Confreterie with all the pomp and ceremony of the Middle Ages.

Vineyard Troubles.

To the majority of people the word "vineyard" evokes a mental picture of a pleasant hill-side, with gaily dressed fruit-pickers in sun hats piling purple and golden grapes into picturesque mule-carts, but how many realise the never-ending toil demanded of the vine-dresser by this very exacting plant? The life of a small Swiss vineyard-owner is one of incessant labour and anxiety, and he knows that a late frost, a landslide, or a plague of insects may at any moment rob him of all the fruits of his year's hard work.

The vineyards along the lower slopes of the hills on the northern shore of the Lake of Geneva are held up in succeeding terraces by long grey stone walls, not always cemented, and therefore needing careful watching because of the weight of earth pressing against them. The soil, too, slips down in heavy rain, and has to be carried back into place on the patient backs of the small owner and his family, for he cannot afford hired labour. The onslaught of insects is so sudden that the whole family must work day and night to frustrate their designs. As to frosts and land-slides, these come under the category of "the Hand of God," and must be borne with resignation.

may well be that it will never be released.

"However, that may be, I believe firmly that the speaking film has an interesting career to come; it is good to have the opportunity of investigating its problems so soon."

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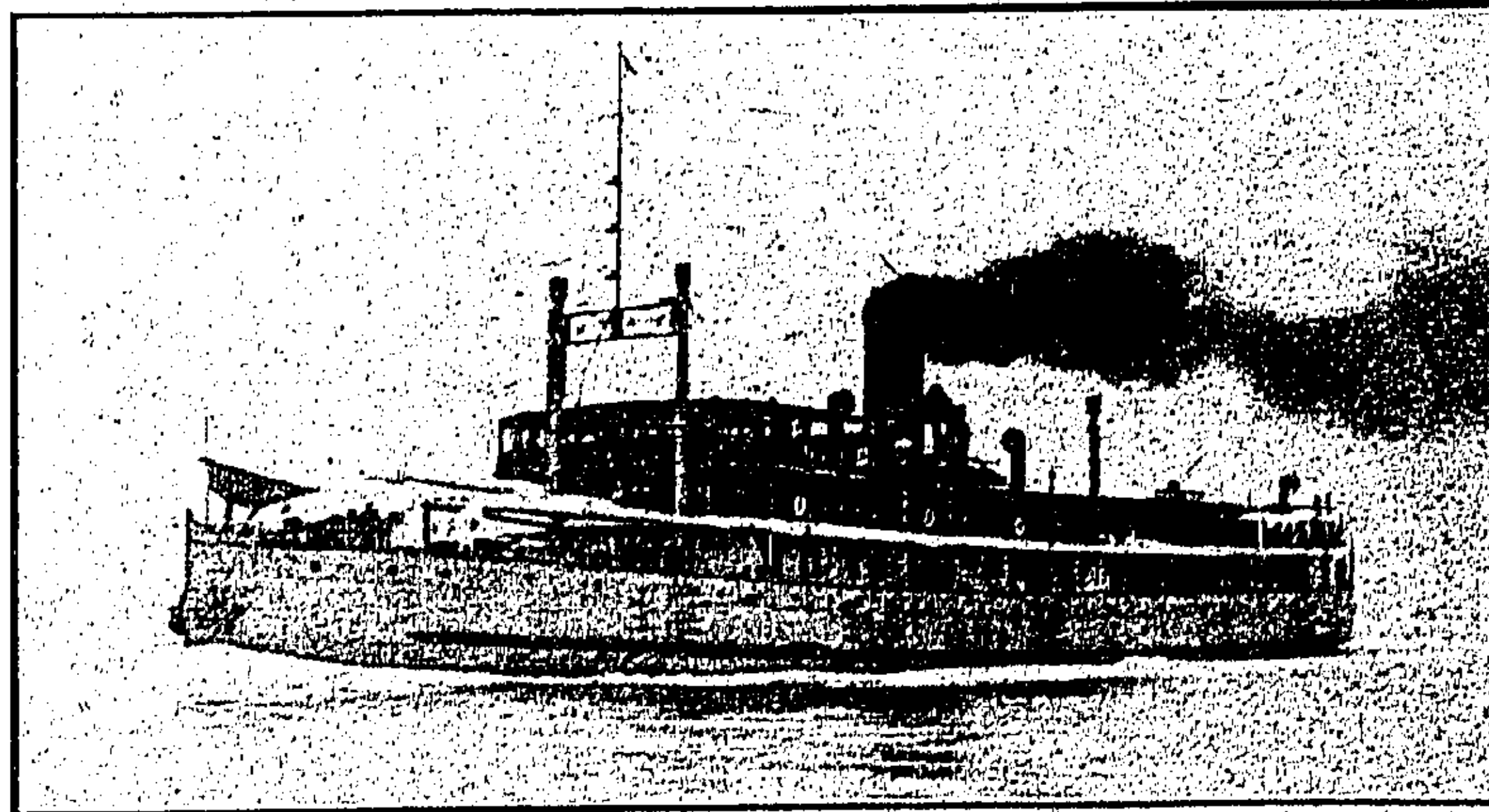
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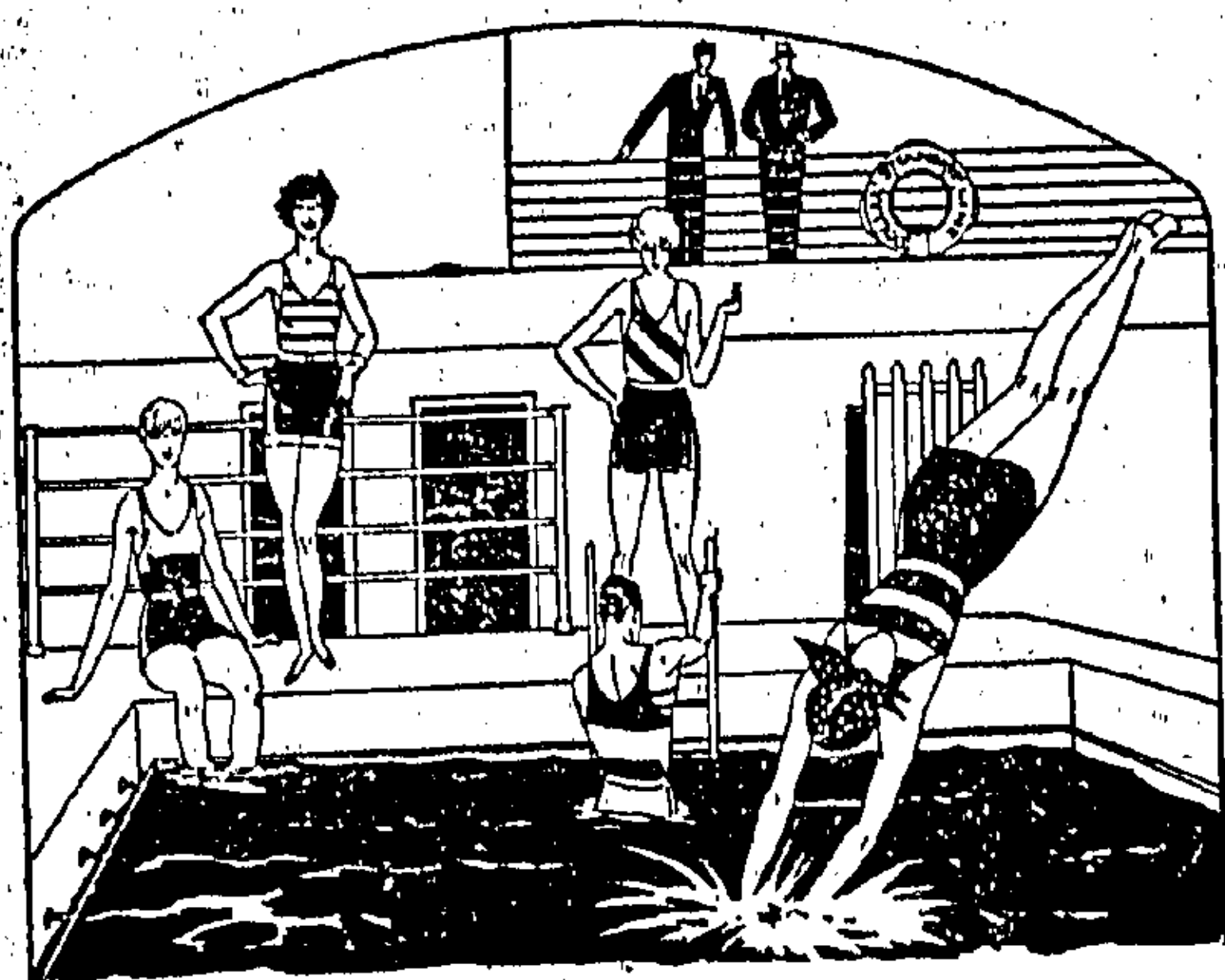


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TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Hopsang	Sun. 4th Sept at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN via Shanghai	Chipshing	Mon. 5th Sept at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yuensang	Tues. 6th Sept at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Tues. 6th Sept at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Chaksang	Wed. 7th Sept at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Satur. 10th Sept at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Kwaisang	Sun. 11th Sept at 10 a.m.
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THE YOUNG GENERAL.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF CHANG HSUEH-LIANG.

In Peking an enthusiastic foreigner was heard to remark while Chang Hsueh-liang the "Young General," son of Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin, was reviewing a well-set array of troops, that young Chang appeared to enjoy the same popularity among his troops and friends as did, for example, the Prince of Wales.

Perhaps the analogy is a bit exaggerated, but it gives an idea of the niche occupied by the Marshal's son in certain circles in North China. Chang Hsueh-liang is a tall, slim youth with a serious demeanour, at least when being interviewed, and possessing a dignity of manner which speaks well for his disciplinary ability over his troops. An interview was arranged with him for a representative of this journal through his private secretary, a foreign educated young Chinese whose outstanding characteristics noted during a few conversations were courtesy and a sense of humour. His position as the right hand man to the Young General spoke for his ability in order directions. At the appointed hour in the afternoon a motor car, sent specially was announced, and a short time afterwards the car drew up in the open space outside the private residence of the Young General, which is one of a group of the buildings known as the Forbidden City and in a section not open to the general public. By traversing a small neat Chinese courtyard, called the Swastika Garden, through the introduction of that good luck symbol into all flagstoning carvings and decorations, the cool room where the interview was to be held, was reached. In a very short while the "Young General" appeared and indicated, after short amenities had been exchanged, that his private secretary would act as interpreter, the former's knowledge of English extending more to ability to understand than to converse.

Manchuria and Japan.

The Young General's frankness of manner boded well for any interview and among the first questions put to him was one concerning which the rumours of North China had been active a few days before. It was being whispered in those circles which seem to collect important secrets out of the air that an ultimatum had been sent by Japan to the Peking government represented by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his allies as a protest to the anti-Japanese agitation extending through Manchuria.

"I have heard such a rumour," replied Chang Hsueh-liang, "but can say that it is unofficial. It is true, however, that since the aggressive policy of Japan in North China, there has been widespread anti-Japanese feeling in Manchuria. This is the first time that this has happened." What the outcome of this was to be was left by the Young General in the enigmatical state with which it was found.

The conversation turned, then, to his proposed visit to Europe. He declared that he needed a rest and that possibly such a trip would be made in the autumn, when the autumn manoeuvres of the French Army, to which he had an invitation, would be enacted. These were naturally a matter of great interest to him in his position as a military organizer. It was intimated, moreover, that a stay in France would prove beneficial to him at the present time.

The Young General may be called representative of a somewhat less conservative political outlook than his father, Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Those immediately surrounding him have great hopes for the eventual time when Young Chang, who by the way has recently been made a Marshal also, will have a free hand.

It was even stated by one of those on the immediate staff of Chang that a good many believed that to popularize the "Young General" throughout China, to make him a "people's idol" would be one way of centralizing the government.

A Regular Sportsman.

There are certain points about him which make him an interesting and popular figure among the foreign community. In the first place he is keen on sports. On the afternoon of the interview under discussion young Chang was, later on going to play in the tennis matches at the Peking Club. His tennis was not too good, he protested, but he was enthusiastic. Equally enthusiastic about golf he rarely missed a late afternoon during the summer doing a round or two at the Peking Golf Club on the way to the Western Hills where an afternoon spent on the verandah of the clubhouse is sufficient to convince a visitor that golf is neither for the middle-aged only, nor dying out in Peking. The Young General is, moreover, a

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

JACKIE COOGAN'S LATEST PICTURE.

The new programme starting at the Queen's Theatre to-day is one that cannot fail to please local pleasure-seekers. The principal film is Jackie Coogan's latest picture, "Johnny Get Your Hair Cut," in which the famous child actor makes his first appearance as a grown-up boy. Jackie actually does get his hair cut in the course of the picture which is both exciting and amusing.

The other big attraction in the new programme is the offering of the Broadway Follies company who will appear at all performances. This company has arrived in Hongkong direct from Japan where it has been playing for the unusually long period of four months. The fact that the company played for two months in one theatre is a tribute to its sterling quality.

The company is visiting Hongkong in the course of a tour of the world under the direction of Mr. Charles Hugo, former manager of the Star Theatre in Kowloon, and after playing here it will go to Manila, then to Java, Burma, India and finally to Europe.

There are twelve artists in the company and several of these have already achieved fame in New York and the other big capitals. Mr. Joseph Cherpino and Miss Helen Cook were the principal dancers with the New York Mid-night Revue for two years. Mr. Cook also acting as the producing manager of that entertainment.

Signor Adolfo Bellotti, who possesses a beautiful tenor voice, the tones of which are as clear as a bell, was for six years at the Milan Opera House, perhaps the most famous opera house in the world. Later he went to New York and for two years was with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The company includes also a bevy of beautiful girls—seven in number—who interpret classical, modern and jazz dancing with great charm and skill. The company is thus one that can hold its own with any that has visited Hongkong and may be expected to provide a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment.

In answer to Sir Granville Wheler in Parliament the other day, who asked the Chancellor what were the amounts on revenue raised under direct taxation and under indirect taxation in the financial year 1926-27, Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons to-day that the amounts raised by direct taxation was £242,000,000, and indirect taxation, £234,000,000. Indirect taxation was made up of sumptuary taxation—alcohol, tobacco, entertainments, silk, betting, and McKenna Duties amounting to £200,000,000—and other duties, such as sugar, tea, coffee, &c., amounting to £34,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the total amount outstanding of National Savings certificates, including interest to date, was at June, 1927, £493,500,000.

good horseman as a part of his northern heritage. He presents an extremely pleasant picture in his full military regalia, and it is said that he likes wearing "brass buttons" to a great degree. At any rate he wears them well.

Among those who admire him and yet see possibilities of the sidetracking of a good career, there are some who say that the chief pitfall is his youth, his age being the late twenties. Less in years than in experience, however, is he deemed young. And this shows his good judgment in the selection of his advisers.

As brought out in discussions of various subjects the Young General feels that there is little hope of a sudden and complete transition towards different conditions for China. These things must be evolved slowly, he pointed out, just as the preliminary stages of emancipation of Chinese women must be gradual if they are not to be radical.

Criticism of America. A note of bitterness could be detected in Chang's voice as he launched into his convictions about the attitude of the Powers toward China. This was specially marked in his mention of America.

"America had always talked of her good intentions towards the Chinese people but has not carried out these words in actions," he said. The presence of large numbers of American Marines in North China was introduced as illustration of his disappointment in the United States. "When Russia was in a chaotic state after the Revolution, foreign armies were not sent there, he continued in an endeavour to prove to his interviewer that America's protestations of goodwill were louder than her actions. These words of comparison with Russia sounded strange on the lips of Marshal Chang, Tso-lin's son. It was clear, however, that it was not his intention to carry the analogy further.—L. B. W. in the N. C. D. News.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Empress of Asia from Vancouver via ports, August 31—Miss M. Jacob, Mrs. D. Davis, Miss N. Farr, Mrs. B. Smith, Major E. J. Groves, Mrs. M. H. Joyce, Capt. I. D. Brakine, Mr. J. E. M. Bland, Mr. C. V. R. Blandell, Lt. A. V. H. Pain, Miss A. L. Papham, Dr. S. T. Wong, Mr. E. Hornsham, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bell, Master R. W. Bell, Master R. S. Bell, Mr. T. Chen, Mr. P. Y. Cheng, Mr. M. T. Chen, Mr. V. Chen, Mr. M. O. Ko, Mr. W. L. Chow, Mr. C. W. Chang, Mrs. L. F. Drakeford, Mr. J. Elder, Mr. R. Ellis, Mr. S. J. Ho, Mrs. W. H. Ho, Mr. M. C. Hindus, Mr. J. W. Kennedy, Mr. I. Callender, Mr. C. P. Kwan, Mr. K. Ho, Mr. B. Kauff, Mr. E. D. Ling, Mr. W. Y. Mar, Mr. H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Muggay, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. So, Mr. W. A. Stewart, Mr. J. Sommers, Mr. W. Smith, Miss S. Sandys, Mr. J. Trumbull, Mrs. and Miss Tai, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Wong, Mr. P. L. Wong, Mr. L. Sktoffer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Tang, Mr. B. Yang, Mr. Beith, Mr. A. Carnaro, Mr. C. S. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Miss S. Wei, Mr. S. K. Wong, Mr. L. R. Hyde, Miss S. Beattie, Mr. D. C. Beale, Mr. N. C. Downes, Mr. A. H. Forrester, Mr. S. F. Gaches, Mrs. Gaches, Mr. E. Kelley, Mrs. Kelly, Miss F. E. Rogers, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Mr. J. S. del Rosario, Mrs. Rosario, Mr. L. Rosario, Miss C. Rosario, Mr. A. Takamiya, Mr. O. Sanborn, Mr. Connor, Mr. C. Hynes, Mr. G. Boolsan, Mr. H. C. Amos, Mrs. Amos, Mr. Wm. H. Amos.

Per s.s. Tandu from Japanese ports, August 31—Mr. G. F. Stopford, Captain Charnock, Mrs. Charnock, Miss V. Crawley, Miss M. Crawley, Mrs. M. G. Overell, Miss B. Overell, Hon. H. M. Doyle, Mrs. Lewis Jones, Mr. W. Holman James, Mrs. Holman James, Miss A. B. James, Mrs. John Smyth, Mr. Henry Russell, Mrs. Henry Russell, Mr. W. E. Haggerton, Mr. J. M. Kerr, Dr. J. S. Batty.

SOME NEW JAZZ.

WHITEY SMITH AND HIS BAND ARRIVES.

Whitey Smith and his famous band arrived yesterday by the Empress of Asia, full of pep and determined to have a good time here, and also to give Hongkongites a good musical treat.

Moutries have supplied him with the best available piano in Hongkong and as the peace-stand at Repulse Bay was too small for him and his gigantic musical instruments he had to fit up with his artistic touch a very attractive bandstand in a prominent corner of the main dining hall.

Last night for his opening performance, the Repulse Bay Hotel dining room was packed, every available space being taken up. The dinner was as usual excellent, the lighting effect was perfect and the music was really a rare treat for the Hongkong public.

The guests were in a carnival spirit lustily applauding each item on the programme; the side stunts by Whitey and his pals were immensely appreciated and "It all depends on you" was encored and re-encored and encored again and again.

Whitey and his famous Band play at Repulse Bay to-night and on Friday night the Peakites are to get a treat, for Whitey will take his boys to the Peak Hotel for an after dinner dance and on Saturday he plays again at Repulse Bay during dinner dance, and on Sunday afternoon his band plays also at Repulse Bay during tea dansant.

BRIDE LEFT AT WEDDING.

BACK TO THE OLD LOVE.

Paris, Aug. 4.

A comic incident brought to an abrupt conclusion a marriage ceremony which was taking place yesterday at the town hall of Roqueville, in the department of Seine-Inférieure.

A middle-aged couple had arrived for the ceremony when a woman, who had been formerly engaged to the bridegroom, appeared on the scene and threatened to shoot the bride if the marriage took place. The mayor pacified her and proceeded with the ceremony, but as he was putting the bridegroom the question: "Do you consent to take this woman as your wedded wife?" the man hesitated and asked: "Mr. Mayor, what would you do in my position?"

The wedding party burst out laughing. The mayor repeated his question, but the bridegroom shouted at the top of his voice: "Decidedly, no!" He then left the building and joined his former fiancée.

The abandoned bride now threatens to sue him for breach of promise.

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Katori Maru ... Saturday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Atsuta Maru ... Saturday, 8th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
Tango Maru ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.
Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
Sado Maru ... Saturday, 10th Sept.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.

Anyo Maru ... Thursday, 29th Sept.
SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.
Kawachi Maru ... Tuesday, 6th Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
Takotoyo Maru ... Sunday, 11th Sept.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
Lima Maru ... Friday, 21st Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
Moji Maru ... Saturday, 3rd Sept.
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Tijkembang	S'hai, K'lung	6th Sept	8th Sept	Batavia
Tijbodas	Java, M'ila	12th Sept	14th Sept	Amoy, N. China
Tijmanoeck	N. China	12th Sept	14th Sept	M'ksar & Java
Tijlaroea	Batavia	18th Sept	22nd Sept	S'hai & K'lung
Tijkarang	S'hai, K'lung	20th Sept	22nd Sept	Batavia
Tijkini	Java, M'ila	26th Sept	28th Sept	Amoy, N. China
Tijlaroea	N. China	26th Sept	28th Sept	Batavia
Tijsondari	Batavia	2nd Oct	6th Oct	S'hai & K'lung
Tijlaroea	S'hai, K'lung	4th Oct	6th Oct	Batavia
Tijlsalak	Java, M'ila	10th Oct	12th Oct	Amoy & China
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ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP PIRATED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The piracy was marked by no unusual features and no shots were fired after the attack had been made. About twenty pirates participated, and all made good their escape at Bias Bay. No damage was done to the vessel.

The Ship's Officers.

The Yatshing is a steel screw steamer of 2,284 tons gross. She was built in 1904 by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham, Richardson Ltd., of Newcastle. Her dimensions are: Length 290 feet, breadth 15.4 feet, depth 15.4 feet. Her port of registry is London. She carries six European officers and a Chinese crew of eighty.

Her officers are:

Captain, Mr. G. H. Hodgson.
First Officer, Mr. J. R. Midden-
way.

Second Officer, Mr. C. Harris.
Chief Engineer, Mr. A. Living-
stone.

Second Engineer, Mr. A. Glass.
Third Engineer, Mr. E. Glas-
ger.

The Yatshing sailed at noon for Shanghai direct, without taking further cargo. Mr. Melke and Mrs. Bartolini and children remain on board, but it is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Brown have elected to forego their passage.

The Harbour Office Report of the Yatshing makes the following brief reference to the occurrence.

At 9 a.m. on Aug. 30 in 23° 20' N, 115° 58' E, pirates took charge of the ship and headed for Sam Chau Inlet in Hong Hai Bay, where we arrived at 6.30 a.m. Aug. 31. The pirates cleared and the steamer left for Hongkong at 10.45 a.m. on Aug. 31. Arrived at Hongkong 5.10 p.m. Aug. 31st. No casualties.

In the official return no cargo is shown.

CAPTAIN'S REPORT.

The Official Account.

In reporting the occurrence of the piracy, Captain G. H. Hodgson states that the Yatshing, an Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer of 2,400 tons, registered at Hongkong, flies the British flag, and is on the Canton, Hongkong, Swatow, Shanghai and Tsingtao run.

The crew consists of six European officers and engineers, and a Chinese crew of 78, including saloon and cabin boys. The ship is not fitted with wireless, or with grilles or piracy protection devices. The total firearms provided by the Company consisted of four Winchester rifles and three revolvers, with ammunition, in addition to which Captain Hodgson and the Chief Officer each had a private revolver.

The Yatshing sailed from Hongkong at noon on the 28th. August with general cargo and about 600 tons of Canton, and local cargo. There were no through passengers from Canton, but three Chinese deck and three European first-class passengers were taken aboard at Hongkong, the latter being bound for Tsingtao.

Arriving at Swatow at 7 a.m. on Monday, about 900 tons of cargo were landed there, and about 80 Chinese deck-passengers, and also a European lady and two children were taken on for Shanghai. The ship was not searched by the Chinese authorities at that port, but a search was made by the Captain and officers, as the Captain had been warned by letter that pirate gangs might operate, and he took all precautions consistent with the circumstances.

The Attack.

After stopping at Swatow for exactly twenty-four hours, the Yatshing sailed on Tuesday morning. All went well until nine o'clock, at which time Captain Hodgson was on the afterpart of the bridge-deck, on the starboard side, conversing with the Chief Engineer and European passengers.

Without warning, a rush was made up the bridge by a number of Chinese. They were armed with revolvers, and immediately covered the group of Europeans and ordered them to put up their hands. There was a general simultaneous rush by the gangs to all important points of the ship.

The Second Officer was on watch at the bridge at the time. Captain Hodgson was hurried into the mess-room, as were also the remainder of the ship's staff and passengers on board. Several shots were heard being fired at the time of the attack, and owing to the suddenness of the attack it was impossible, states the Captain, to offer resistance.

The position of the ship at the time of the attack was Lat. 39.00, Long. 116.50, the nearest port being Swatow. The ship was turned round and put towards Hongkong. The Captain was kept in the mess-room until about noon, when he and the other Europeans

were all put into a passenger cabin. One of the pirates then asked for the Captain, and Captain Hodgson was taken to the bridge by two pirates. None of the pirates spoke English, but the No. 2 Comptroller was called upon to act as interpreter and he interpreted the pirates' orders to the Captain on the bridge. Mr. Harris, the Second Officer, was also there with five pirates.

The usual course was steered for Hongkong, the pirates repeatedly asking the Captain questions about Chinese places like Pinghoi, Shamun, Tamshui, and Taisha Mai. Captain Hodgson was at first told to go to Pinghoi, but to steer inshore. As this would endanger the ship, Captain Hodgson at length induced them to keep to the original course, but was ordered later to steer for Tam Chay Inlet. Keeping to the usual Hongkong course, the Yatshing after dusk, at about 8 p.m., headed for the Inlet, but at 9.10 p.m., owing to rain, Captain Hodgson decided to anchor, as the visibility was poor, the spot being located as in Lat. 22.36 N, Long 115.03 40.

At Anchor.

The pirated vessel remained at this point until about 5.30 the following morning, at which time it again got under way, and approaching the Inlet, arrived at a position half-a-mile from the shore.

Captain Hodgson was ordered to lower three boats, and the pirates loaded them with loot taken from the passengers and crew. They also took with them three Chinese passengers and ordered Captain Hodgson to go along with them. The three passengers left the ship with the pirates, and were rowed by the crew to a position on the foreshore of the mainland where they and the pirates landed.

Captain Hodgson states that he could observe no village near the spot, but he saw some men on the islands who might have been acting as sentries for the pirates.

Eighteen Armed Men.

After all the pirates had landed with their loot and hostages, they ordered Captain Hodgson and crew to return to the ship. There were about 18 pirates in all, mostly armed with revolvers, and some had knives and choppers.

Captain Hodgson got the ship, now released by the freebooters, under way at 10.45 a.m. yesterday after staying for five hours at Bias Bay. A course was set for Shanghai, but shortly after getting under way Captain Hodgson saw a steam launch heading towards them. He also saw several junks and sampans heading in their direction from the shore, and as he had been warned by the pirates that other pirates might attack them if they did not leave quickly, he turned, and keeping the launch astern, decided to steer for Hongkong instead.

The Yatshing arrived here shortly after five yesterday afternoon.

European Hurt.

In his report to the police, the Captain says that there were no casualties, excepting that a European, Mr. Melke, was cut slightly in the hand.

Captain Hodgson was himself robbed of clothing, money and jewellery, and other property the value of which he was unable to state then.

No bullion was carried, and there was nothing on board to attract the attention of the pirates. The cargo was not touched. The pirates told the Captain, when leaving, that they had only \$3,000, and were disappointed at the poor extent of their haul.

All the firearms on board were taken by the pirates. Nearly all the food was consumed by the pirates, and very little was spared for the crew and passengers.

Captain Hodgson says he could not describe the pirates in detail, as all Chinese appeared to be alike to him. The man who appeared to be the chief of the gang, was of medium height and build, and was dressed in dark clothes, with shoes and socks.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—

"Electra." "Oedipus." "Antigone." "Alex." "Trachiniae." "Philoctetes." "The Oedipus of Colonus." 2. The second century. 3. King Lear, Act III, sc. iv. 4. "The Dream" by John Donne (1631-1633), one of the leading lyric poets of the seventeenth century. 5. Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), British satirist and dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, of Richard Steele, the essayist, 6. Jane Austen. 7. Sydney Smith (1771-1846), was at letters and a clergyman. 8. John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1864), a Scottish writer and brilliant editor of the "Quarterly Review." 9. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849), American poet, fiction writer and critic. 10. Mr. Toots in "Dombey and Son." 11. Lewis Carroll. "Alice in Wonderland." 12. Rupert Brooke. W. W. Gibson. John Drinkwater. Laurence Abercrombie.

SHARE ARGUMENT CONTINUED.

DEFENDANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. P. N. Cooper, the defendant in the share action which has been heard in the Supreme Court during the last few days, was subject to cross-examination by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K. C., counsel for the plaintiff, when the case was resumed this morning.

In reply to questions concerning share transactions in 1925, defendant said that on the Saturday morning before the June settlement day he received two contracts which were contained in one cover. They were sent to him for signature. He did not sign them, but returned them on the following Monday morning.

Mr. Alabaster: If there was only one cover why were two receipts made out?—I can't explain that. As far as I remember there was only one cover.

On the Monday morning the Sharebrokers' Association agreed to close?—I have nothing to do with them.

Had to Produce Shares.

But you knew it?—Yes, I knew it in the afternoon.

I put it to you, Mr. Cooper, that you knew about this before you wrote repudiating your instructions?—I went out to fulfil my contracts and then I heard that the settlement day was to be postponed. That was about one o'clock on the Saturday.

Did you tell Mr. R. A. Razaack that now the settlement was postponed you did not want the shares?—No.

You had no shares on the Saturday but you had to produce them on the Tuesday?—Yes.

And you saw Mr. Perry about them?—Yes.

I put it to you that you did not sign the contracts because you knew the Settlement had been postponed?—No. I went out to settle and then heard of it.

Were They Produced?

Counsel: You wrote a letter saying "that you produced the (Tram) shares. In that true?—They were in the bank."

You know what production is?—I don't know anything about legal terms.

Witness appeared to disagree with counsel's interpretation of the meaning of production, and eventually said that he did not actually produce the shares.

Counsel: A letter was written on your instructions saying that you actually tendered the shares?—I am not a legal man. I don't understand these fine points.

You filed an affidavit in August 1925, in which you said, "On July 23, 1925, in fulfilment of my contract dated March 24, I tendered for delivery to plaintiff in person 3,000 new shares and asked him for \$90,479.50 in payment therefor. He refused to accept same, informing me that the matter was already in the hands of a solicitor." You did not in fact tender for delivery the 3,000 shares?—I say I did tender them. I still say that I produced them. They were in the bank.

Which bank?—Mr. Kew will know.

You don't even know which bank they were in?—You can find out what happened at the settlement.

It is because you say tendered the shares and that they were refused that you are counterclaiming \$18,000, which you say is due to you?—Yes.

In point of fact you did not tender those shares?—I say I did. The case is proceeding.

EUGENE CHEN FOR GENEVA.

WILL ATTEND SEPTEMBER MEETING.

Reliable information has come to hand to the effect that Mr. Eugene Chen, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left China for Geneva via Moscow. Mr. Chen will represent the Nationalist Government of China at the conference of the League of Nations, which will be held in Geneva in September.

Mr. Chen departed from Wuhan about two weeks ago, announcing that he was going to Kuling to join his two daughters there. It was later revealed, however, that he did not go to Kuling, but went direct to Shanghai, says the "Hankow Herald."

Mr. Chen's two sons, who left Hankow last month with Mr. Boredin to travel through the Mongolian desert to Russia, are reported to have reached Moscow, waiting for the arrival of their father there.

The local weather forecast up to noon to-morrow is: S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

In water polo yesterday the V.R.C. beat the K.O.S.B. 4 to 0. The Navy beat the K.B.S.F.A. 4 to 1.

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